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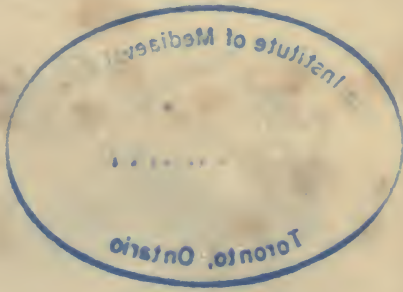


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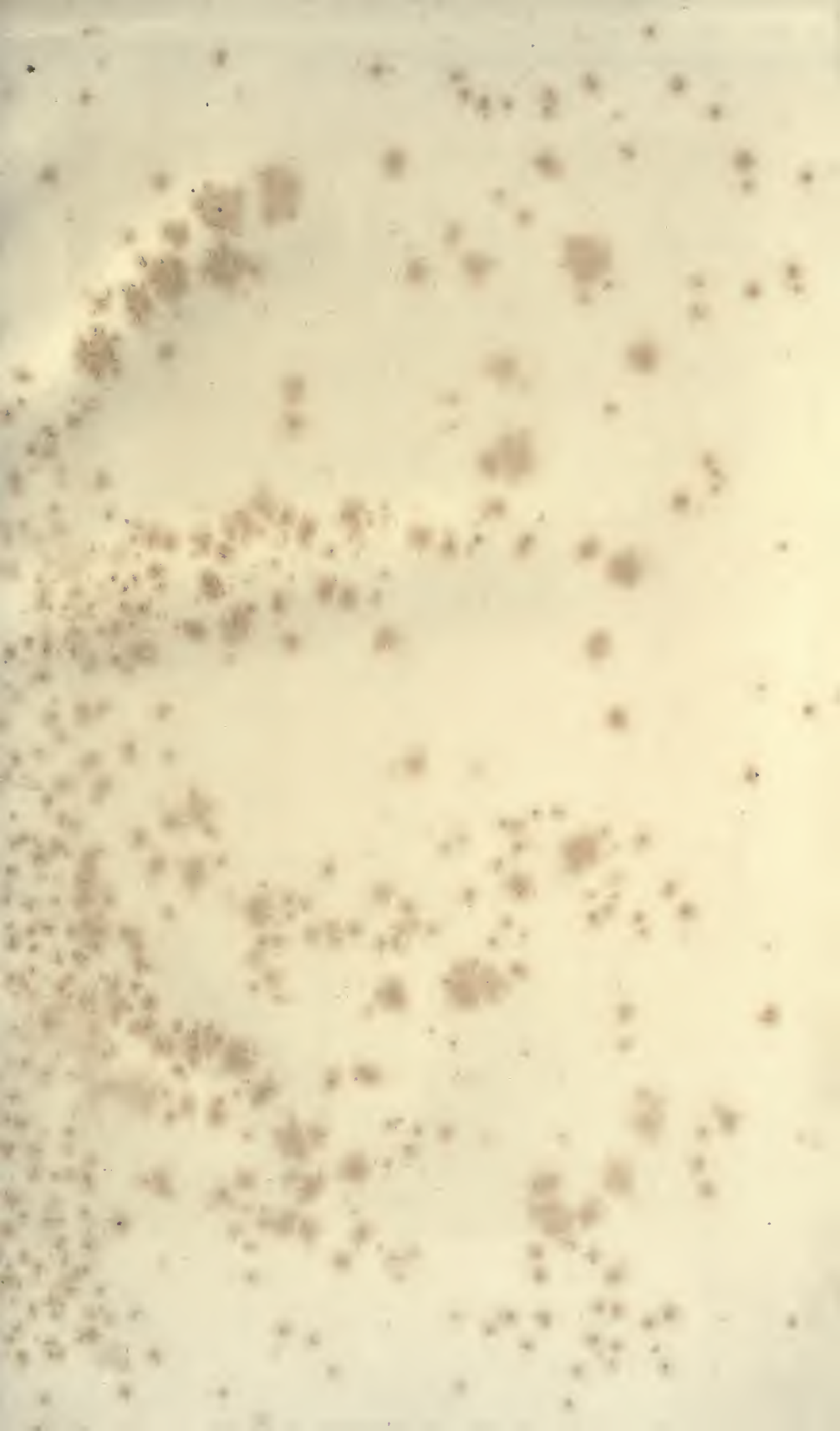
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THE
RELIGIOUS HOUSES

OF
YORKSHIRE.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE early history of the various Religious Houses which were established in our own country, must always excite much interest in every reflecting mind; and, when we contemplate their venerable remains, we are naturally led to enquire, by whom, and under what circumstances, those splendid edifices were originally erected, and as we pursue the enquiry the interest increases; the ruins of Whitby Abbey carry the imagination back to the gloomy period when the fierce invading Dane spread fire and desolation over the north of England; the mouldering remains of St. Mary's, Byland, and Gisborough, recall the memory of distinguished warriors, who, after a life of strife and turmoil, sought, in advanced age, to propitiate the favour of the Almighty, by founding buildings professedly dedicated to His service; whilst the ruins of Bolton and Kirkham forcibly remind us of the touching circumstances of domestic sorrow connected with their foundation.

The monastic history of the county of York has been fully recorded by writers of the highest authority, but the information, so copiously given, is contained in scarce and expensive volumes.

The Author, some years ago, attempted to elucidate the parochial history of the dioceses of York and Ripon, and,

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ERRATA.

- Page 5, line 1. For "The Tironeses" read "The Tironese."
" 52, " 11. For "Dr. Hunter" read "Mr. Hunter."
" 114, " 7, and note, line 2. For "Ross" read "Ros."

The Houses of Lastingham, St. John of Beverley, and Ripon, are placed by error in pages 52 and 53, under the head of Cluniac Houses, instead of Benedictine.

THE
RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF YORKSHIRE.

ORIGIN OF MONACHISM,
And its Orders.

THE immediate founders of MONACHISM were Paul and Anthony, two Egyptians who had been driven by persecution into the deserts, about A. D. 305 or 306. Their disciple, Pachomius, established a rule which served as the foundation to all others. St. Basil, archbishop of Cesarea, who died A. D. 378, was also one of the earliest patrons of monasteries. The monks who adopted his rule were principally laymen, who had one or more priests residing with them, to guide their worship and administer the holy sacraments; and the time of the monks was divided between active labour and works of charity, hours of study and of prayer.

The profession of monkhood was, however, from the very first, attended with abuses. St. Augustin complained of some who, in his time, wore the garb of monks. "The cunning enemy of souls," he said, "has sent abroad a host of hypocrites in the habit of monks, who make the round of provinces where they have no mission, no fixed abode, no place of standing still or settling themselves. Some offer for sale the bones of martyrs, if martyrs' bones they are; some affect strange dresses, making broad their phylacteries, and enlarging the border of their garments: others make a lying pretence that they are on a long journey to some new-found relations: and so they beg and levy contributions upon every body, to pay the expenses of their gainful need, or to reward their pretended piety."—*Vide Archdeacon Churton's "Early English Church,"* page 104.

For many years, the rule of St. Basil universally prevailed, and the occupiers of religious houses were simply denominated Monks. But in progress of time, a great number of Orders were established, many of which never took root in England, and are therefore not noticed in this work.

The Monastic Orders.

I.—THE BENEDICTINE.

St. Benedict, who was born A. D. 480, at Nursia, in the dukedom of Spoleto, in Italy, and died about 543, was the first reformer of Monachism; for being disgusted with the manners of those monks with whom he had associated, he withdrew to Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, where he founded a monastery, (*a*) and instituted the Order of Benedictines. The rule of this Order is given by Fosbrooke, in his *British Monachism*, and it was confirmed by pope Gregory the Great, fifty-two years after St. Benedict's death. (*b*)

The confusion occasioned by the irruption of the Danes into England, the Lombards into Italy, the Saracens into Spain, and the internal wars in France, caused a great declension in the Order; but in the eleventh century several reformers arose, who became founders of secondary Orders, such as the Cluniac, the Cistercian, the Carthusian, and the Grandimontine; who all lived under the same rule as the Benedictines, but wore a different habit, and observed another discipline. The habit of the Benedictines was a loose black coat, or gown of stuff, which reached quite down to the feet, with a hood of the same colour, and a scapulary; under the latter, a white habit of flannel and boots: hence they were often denominated Black Monks.

This Order is said to have been brought into England by Augustine in 569; but others think it was not introduced until the time of king Edgar, by St. Dunstan and St. Oswald, the latter of whom was a Benedictine monk at Fleury, in France. Of this Order, at the time of the dissolution, there were in England one hundred and thirteen abbeys, priories, and cells, the united annual revenues of which were £57,892. 1s. 11d. Likewise seventy-three nunneries, having an annual revenue among them of £7,985. 12s. 1d.

The churches of the Benedictines were generally remarkable for their magnificence. None of the monastic Orders have ever done so much for the promotion of learning as that of St. Benedict.

(*a*) The Hon. Keppel Craven, in the first volume of his "Excursions in the Abruzzi," vol. I., page 40, gives an interesting description of this monastery.

(*b*) St. Benedict's object appears to have been to establish an Order whose discipline should be more correct than the then existing monastic bodies, although devoid of unnecessary austerity; and whose members should divide their time between prayer, reading, the education of youth, and other pious and learned labours: this Order soon made a rapid progress throughout Europe.

II.—THE CLUNIAIC.

Ordo, the second abbot of Cluni, a town in Auvergne in France, being of the Benedictine Order, effected, about the year 912, a reformation which had been previously commenced by Bernon, abbot of Gigni, in Burgundy, and it was ultimately adopted by about two thousand houses. Hence arose the Cluniacs, who were divided into the reformed and the unreformed; the abbot of Cluni being the superior of the whole Order, and he alone took the title of abbot, the heads of the other houses being merely denominated priors. The habit of the Order was black. The Cluniacs were first introduced into England by William Earl Warren about the year 1077, or 1078, and their first house was built at Lewes in Surrey. The prior of this house was high chamberlain to the abbot of Cluni, and was often his vicar-general in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In A. D. 1130, Peter the venerable, abbot of Cluni, paid a visit to England. There were 27 priories and cells of this Order in England, (a) all of which were founded before the year 1222, and were not only subject to the foreign houses of Cluni, La Charité sur Loire, and Saint Martin des Champs at Paris, but could only be visited by them. The priors were not elected by the monks, but by the foreign houses, and when profession was to be made, the novices had, in most cases, to repair abroad, where also all differences between the monks were decided. This foreign subjection ceased, however, about the year 1457, when Bermondsey was made an abbey, and all the English houses were then discharged from any other subjection.

The foreign houses before-mentioned received pensions from the English priories; Cluni alone received about £2,000. per annum. This was never a favourite Order in England, as it was rather a French than an English one.

III.—THE CISTERCIAN.

Robert, the abbot of Molesme, of the Order of St. Benedict, wishing to lead a stricter life, retired A. D. 1098, with twenty-one monks, to the forest of Cisteaux, between Dijon and Chalons, in France, then a miserable desert covered on all sides with brambles and thorns, where he laid the foundation of a church and abbey. Of this latter, Stephen Harding, an Englishman, was the third abbot, and he was afterwards canonized by the name of St. Etienne. Harding may therefore be regarded as the real founder of the Cistercians. The abbot of the monastery at Cisteaux was the superior of the whole Order, St. Bernard, who lived in the middle of the twelfth century, was a great promoter

(a) Tanner says twenty houses, the yearly revenues of which were £4,072. 9s. 2½d.

of this brotherhood, and from him the monks were sometimes termed Bernardines. They were likewise called white monks from their dress, which was a white cassock, with a narrow scapulary, and, over that, when they went from home, a black gown, but when in church they wore a white gown. It is said that there were in the world no less than one thousand eight hundred Cistercian houses. The monasteries of this Order were generally founded in solitary places. (*a*) The Cistercians were first introduced into England in the year 1128, by Walter Gifford, bishop of Winchester, who established them in his then newly founded abbey of Waverley, in Surrey. The abbot of Waverley consequently took precedence, as the superior of the Order throughout England. At the dissolution there were seventy-five of these abbeys in England, and twenty-six nunneries, the united revenues of which were £18,691. 12s. 6d. per annum. Considerable jealousy always existed between the Cluniac and Cistercian Orders.

IV.—THE ORDER OF SAVIGNI.

This Order was founded about forty years after the Conquest by Vitalis de Mortain, who came into England in 1120, and who laboured much to extend it, but in 1148 the Order was united to that of the Cistercians.

V.—THE CARTHUSIAN ORDER.

The Carthusians were a branch of the Benedictines whose rule they observed, but with the addition of many austerities. It was founded about A. D. 1084 by Bruno, a native of Cologne, at Chartreux, in the diocese of Grenoble, in Dauphine. By their rule, which was confirmed by pope Alexander III. about the year 1174, the monks were restrained from eating flesh; they fasted once a week on bread, water, and salt, and none but the priors and procurators were allowed to pass the bounds of their monasteries, and then only upon the necessary affairs of their houses. King Henry II. brought this Order into England about A. D. 1180 or 1181, and their first house was founded at Witham, in Somersetshire. There were only nine Carthusian houses in England, (*b*) but no nunneries of this Order were ever established here. The habit was entirely white, except a plaited black cloak. No Order degenerated so little from their original discipline as this Order.

(*a*) All Orders were adverse to having any houses of another Order near to them, but the Cistercians would not permit another house, even of their own Order, to be built within a certain distance of them.

(*b*) The united revenues of which, at the dissolution, were £2,047. 15s. 4½d. per annum.

VI.—THE TIRONESES.

This Order was instituted by St. Bernard, and the first monastery was founded at Tiron about the year 1109. They were reformed Benedictines, whose habit was at first a light grey, but which was afterwards changed into black. No house of this Order was ever established in England, but there was one in Wales, viz., St. Dogmaels, with a dependant priory at Pille and a cell at Caldey.

VII.—THE GRANDIMONTINE.

Stephen, a gentleman of Auvergne, founded the Order, (which only varied from the Benedictine by a greater strictness,) at Grandimont, in Limoges, in France, about A. D. 1076, and the monks were brought into England, and placed at Abberbury, in Shropshire, in the reign of king John. There were only two other houses of this description in England, viz., Cresswell, in Shropshire, and Grosmont, in Yorkshire.

VIII.—THE ORDER OF ST. ANTHONY OF VIENNE.

This Order began in A. D. 1095 for the help and relief of persons afflicted with the erysipelas, St. Anthony being supposed to have power over that disease. These monks followed the rule of St. Augustin, and wore a black habit, with the letter T of a blue colour on the breast. They appeared in England in the reign of king Henry II., and had one house in London, and one at Hereford.

ORDERS FOR NUNS.

The Benedictine, and most of the other Orders, had nuns, who followed the same rules with the monks, so far as was compatible with their sex; and they wore habits of the same colour, and also had their heads always covered with a veil. There were also other Orders founded for religious women, viz. :—

IX.—THE ORDER OF FONTEVRAULT,

Instituted by Robert de Arbressel, who built an abbey at Fontevault, between Angers and Tours, in Poitiers, after the year 1100. These nuns were reformed Benedictines, and had religious men living with them in different apartments

under the government of the abbess, which arrangement was grounded on the model of our Saviour recommending the virgin Mary and St. John to each other, for, as St. John was to look upon the virgin as his mother, so the founder directed that the men should acknowledge the abbess as their superior, and submit to her authority both in spiritual and temporal matters.

These nuns were brought into England and placed at Nun Eaton, in Warwickshire, before the year 1161, by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester. They had only two other houses in England, the annual revenues of the three being, at the dissolution, £825. 8s. 6½d. The dress of the Order was a tunic of the natural colour of the wool, and over that a black garment.

X.—THE ORDER OF ST. CLARE.

Founded by St. Clare at Assise, in Italy, about A. D. 1202, and confirmed by pope Innocent III., and also by pope Honorius III., A. D. 1223. The nuns observed the rule of St. Francis, and were often called minoresses, and hence their house, without Aldgate, in London, was called the Minories. They were sometimes also styled the poor Clares. This Order was brought into England about A. D. 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund earl of Lancaster, and seated without Aldgate, London. They had only three other houses in England, the united annual revenues of which, at the dissolution, amounted in the whole to £548. 10s. 6d.

XI.—THE BRIGETTINE, OR, THE NUNS OF OUR HOLY SAVIOUR.

These were instituted by St. Bridget, of Noricia, in Sweden, about the middle of the fourteenth century, under the rule of St. Augustin, but with some additions of her own. This Order differed from all other monastic institutions in requiring a particular number of men and women in every house; viz., sixty nuns, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, in all eighty-five, to represent the thirteen apostles (including St. Paul), and the seventy-two disciples.

In the monasteries belonging to the nuns of St. Bridget was a grave kept constantly open, at which the abbess and convent daily attended and performed service. The dress of the Order was a coarse grey tunic and a cloak. The nuns had placed on their veils five small pieces of red cloth, to represent the five wounds of our Saviour; while the priests had a red cross on their breasts, with a round white piece of cloth in the centre, to represent the Host. The deacons

wore a white circle with four small pieces of red cloth to represent the tongues of fire, and the lay brethren had a white cross, with five small red marks to denote the five wounds of Christ.

The only establishment of this Order was at Sion House, in Middlesex, which was founded by king Henry V. about A. D. 1414, the annual revenues of which, at the dissolution, were £1731. 8s. 9½d.

The Clerical Orders.

I.—THE AUGUSTIN, OR AUSTIN CANONS.

This Order originated in the eighth century, as a medium between the monks and the secular clergy, and it followed the rule of St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, which was less strict than that of the other Orders. Originally the monks made no vows, but undertook to discharge the functions of the ministry in churches committed to their charge; but in the twelfth century, pope Nicholas II. introduced a stricter rule, which was subsequently carried still further. This ultimately gave rise to the distinction between the secular and the regular canons, the former being the clergy who officiated in cathedrals, or collegiate churches, and the latter being canons who resided in monasteries, and were subjected to austerity and the discipline of monastic life. The Augustins were, as is generally supposed, introduced into England in the reign of Henry I., and, at the dissolution, there were above 175 of their houses in England. (a) The habit of these monks was a long black cassock, with a white rochet, and over it a black cloak and hood; they also wore beards, and had caps on their heads.

II.—THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN CANONS.

These canons followed the rule of St. Augustin, as reformed by St. Norbert, afterwards archbishop of Madgeburg, about the year 1120, and they derived their name from Premonstre, in Picardy, the abbot of which was the head of the Order.

(*) Tanner says 173, the united yearly revenues of which were £33,027. 1s. 11d.

The religious of this Order were at first so poor that they had nothing they could call their own but a single ass, which served to carry the wood they cut down every morning and sent to Laon in order to purchase bread; but the Order increased so much that at one time they had in Christendom 1000 abbeys, 300 provostships, a great number of priories, and 300 nunneries.

The Premonstratenses were brought into England about A. D. 1140, and their first house was at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, dedicated to St. Martial. The superiors of Premonstratum levied large contributions upon their English houses, of which there were about thirty-five, (*a*) until restrained by act of parliament in 1307; but in the year 1512 pope Julius exempted these English establishments from foreign jurisdiction, and the abbot of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, was thereupon appointed the superior of the Order in England.

The habit of this Order was a white cassock, a rochet, and over it a long white cloak and white cap. From this dress the monks were often called white canons.

III.—THE SEMPRINGHAM, OR GILBERTINE CANONS.

This Order was instituted by St. Gilbert, the son of Josceline, rector of the church of St. Andrew, at Sempringham, in the diocese of Lincoln, about the year 1148, and confirmed by pope Eugenius III. It consisted both of men and women, who generally lived in the same house, but in such different apartments that they had no communication with each other. Some of the houses, however, were for canons alone.

The habit was a black cassock, and a white cloak over it, lined with lamb's-skin. The prior of Sempringham was the master, or prior-general, of the Order in England, and the last who held that office was Robert Holgate, afterwards archbishop of York. There were 26 houses in England. (*b*)

VI.—CANONS REGULAR OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Instituted in the beginning of the 12th century. Their first house in England was at Warwick, but after the loss of Jerusalem A. D. 1188, the Order fell into decay. They wore the same habit as the other Austin canons, but distinguished therefrom by a double red cross upon their upper garment.

(*a*) Tanner says 32, the united annual revenues of which were £4,807. 14s. 1d.

(*b*) Tanner says 25, the united annual revenues of which were £2,421. 13s. 9d.

The Military Orders.

I.—THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

The Order took its rise from an hospital built at Jerusalem, for the use of pilgrims resorting to the Holy Land, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and the first duty of these knights was to provide for such pilgrims at that hospital, and to protect them from injuries and insults on the road. The Hospitallers were instituted about A. D. 1092, and were much favoured by Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem. They were divided into three classes, viz., the nobles, who followed the profession of arms against the Infidels, and for the protection of pilgrims; the ecclesiastics, who exercised their religious functions for the benefit of the Order; and the lay brothers, whose duty it was to take care of the pilgrims and the sick. The Hospitallers chiefly followed St. Augustin's rule, and their habit was black, with a red cross upon it. They soon came into England, and had a house built for them in London, (*a*) A. D. 1100. Their superior in England was the first lay baron, and he had a seat among the lords in parliament. (*b*) The Hospitallers were at first called the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; but when driven out of the Holy Land, they settled at Rhodes, from whence they were denominated Knights of Rhodes. After the Turks took Rhodes, in 1522, the emperor Charles V., gave them the Isle of Malta. These knights, with the exception of two or three to perform divine offices, were all laymen.

The Knights Hospitallers had the privilege of receiving persons under excommunication in the churches of the Order, and when they passed through an interdicted place, they could cause Mass to be performed in any of the churches.

II.—THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

This Order was instituted A. D. 1118, and it was so called from the knights having had their first residence in some rooms adjoining to the site of the

(*b*) The possessions of this Order, at the dissolution, were valued at £5,304. 6s. 5½d. per annum.

(*) There were also sisters of this Order, but there was only one house of them in England, viz., Buckland, in Somersetshire.

Temple at Jerusalem. Part of their duty was to guard the roads in Palestine, for the better security of pilgrims in the Holy Land, and their rule was that of the canons regular of St. Augustin. These knights (whose habit was white, with a red cross on the left shoulder) were brought into England early in the reign of king Stephen, and they had their first seat in Holborn, London. They increased in number very rapidly, and in a little time obtained very large possessions; but in less than two hundred years from their first institution, their wealth (*a*) and power, combined with their excessive pride, created many enemies, and they were accused of horrid crimes and excesses, till at length they were everywhere seized and imprisoned, their estates confiscated, and the Order suppressed by pope Clement V., A. D. 1309. It was finally totally abolished by the pope at the Council of Vienne, in Dauphine, A. D. 1312; at which Council the archbishop of York was present. The superior of the Knights Templars in England was styled the Master of the Temple, and was often summoned to parliament. Their cells were called preceptories.

III.—THE ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM.

This Order, of which there were a few houses in England, (but none in Yorkshire,) seems to have been founded for the relief and support of lepers, and impotent persons of the military Orders.

(*a*) Matthew Paris said they had, at their suppression, nine thousand manors in Christendom, and some say a much larger number.

The Conventual, or Mendicant Orders.

The Mendicants, commonly called Friars, first sprang up early in the 13th century, when the monastic Orders had, in several instances, begun to degenerate. They travelled where they pleased, instructed youth, and heard confessions, and for a long time exercised unbounded influence. They were professedly poor, but obtained large sums from casual charity, which they expended in erecting magnificent refectories and churches; and it also became fashionable for persons of rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the friary churches.

The Dominicans and Franciscans were, before the Reformation, exactly what the Jesuits have been since; they insinuated themselves, as much as they could, into the management of all affairs both ecclesiastical and civil; and on all occasions they supported the pretensions of the pope, and at length they became universally odious to every rank of the clergy, and also to the universities, as well as to the other monastic Orders. As these friars received large sums of money, (though they could not originally hold estates,) they built many stately refectories and churches. Of these Orders the principal were, the Dominican, the Franciscan, the Crouched Friars, the Trinitarian, the Austin Friars, and the Carmelite.

I.—THE DOMINICAN, OR BLACK FRIARS.

The Dominican friars date their origin from St. Dominic, a Spaniard, who was born A. D. 1070. They were sometimes called preaching friars, their office being to preach and convert heretics, and, from their dress, they were in England often termed black friars. In France, they had their first establishment in Paris, in the Rue St. Jaques, from whence they were there styled Jacobins, and this eventually gave name to the infamous Jacobin club, which assembled in that suppressed house during the French Revolution. The Dominicans followed chiefly the rule of St. Augustin, as confirmed by the Council of Lateran, and by pope Honorius III; their dress was a white cassock with a white hood over it, and when they went abroad, a black cloak and hood over their white dress.

The Dominicans came into this country about A. D. 1221, their first house being at Oxford, and at the dissolution they had in all about fifty-eight establishments in England.

II.—THE FRANCISCAN, OR THE GREY, OR MINOR FRIARS.

St. Francis, who was born at Assise, in the province of Umbria, in Italy, A. D. 1182, founded this Order, (*a*) which found its way into England in the year 1224. These friars had their first house at Canterbury, and at the time of the dissolution, possessed sixty-six houses. Their habit was a loose grey garment, with cowl and cloak of the same colour, and they were girded with cords, going barefooted. A reformation took place about A. D. 1400, but which was only partial; those who adopted the reform were called Observantines, or Recollects, and those who did not, were denominated conventual. The reformation was commenced by St. Bernard, about A. D. 1400, and confirmed by the Council of Constance, in A. D. 1414, and afterwards by pope Eugenius IV., and other popes. King Henry VII. built two or three houses for the Observantines, but the other houses in England were conventual. The Council of Trent confined mendicity to the Observantines. (*b*)

Much dissension always existed between the Dominican and Franciscan Orders.

III.—THE CROSSED, OR CROUCHED FRIARS.

This Order was instituted, or, as some say, reformed by Gerald, prior of St. Mary de Morella, at Bologna, and confirmed, A. D. 1169, by pope Alexander III. These friars were first brought into England, A. D. 1244, and their first settlement was at Colchester; but there were only six or seven houses of this Order in England. Their habit was appointed by pope Pius II. to be blue. A cross, fixed to a staff, was originally carried by them in their hands; but subsequently a cross of red cloth, affixed on their dress, either on the back or breast, was substituted.

IV.—THE TRINITARIAN, OR ROBERTINE FRIARS.

This Order was instituted in France, by St. John de Matha, and Felix de Valois, about A. D. 1197. The friars were generally called Trinitarians, because all their churches were dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but they were

(*a*) Their rule was drawn up by St. Francis, A. D. 1200, and was approved by pope Innocent III., in 1210, and by the General Council of Lateran, in 1215.

(*b*) The Capuchins, and other distinctions of the Franciscans abroad, arose since the Reformation in England, and are therefore not noticed here.

sometimes called Maturines, from having their first house in Paris, near St. Maturine's chapel; and also Robertines, from St. Robert of Knaresbrough. They wore white robes, with a red and blue cross at the breast. Their revenues were divided into three parts; one being reserved for their own support, another to relieve the poor, and the third for the redemption of captives taken by the Infidels. These friars were brought into England A. D. 1224, and were endowed with many possessions of the decayed Order of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre; their chief house was Ingram, in Norfolk, but they had in all about eleven in England; the only Yorkshire one being at Knaresbrough.

V.—THE AUSTIN FRIARS.

The origin of the Austin friars is uncertain, but they were first brought into England about A. D. 1250. Their dress, when in the house, was a white garment and scapulary; but when they went abroad, they added a black cowl and large hood girt with a black leather thong. There were forty-one houses of this Order in England and Wales.

VI.—THE CARMELITE, OR WHITE FRIARS.

The first certain account of the Carmelites, describes them as resident at Mount Carmel, sometime previous to the Crusades, from whence they were finally expelled by the Saracens, about A. D. 1238. They followed the rule of St. Basil, given to them by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, about 1205, and which was confirmed by pope Honorius III., A. D. 1224. The Carmelites were brought into England in 1240, by the Lords Vesci and Grey; and here they had about forty houses, the first of which was established at Alnwick, in Northumberland. The dress of the Order was originally white, but which the Saracens, or, as some say, the patriarch Albert, compelled them, previous to their expulsion from the Holy Land, to change for party-coloured garments of white and red. About A. D. 1285, the white dress was resumed by order of pope Honorius III.

VII.—THE FRIARS OF THE SAC, OR THE FRIARS OF THE PENANCE OF JESUS CHRIST.

These wore sackcloth, and appeared in England about the year 1257. They had their first house near Aldersgate; but the Order was suppressed by the Council of Lyons, in 1307.

VIII.—THE BETHLEMITE FRIARS.

The Bethlemites came into England about 1257, but they had only one house here, viz., in Trumpington-street, Cambridge. They followed the Dominicans in their rule, but their dress was distinguished by a red star of five rays, encircled with blue, worn on the breast.

IX.—THE FRIARS DE PICA.

These had a house at Norwich, but little seems known about them.

X.—THE BONHOMMES, OR GOOD MEN.

These were brought into England in 1283, by Edmund, earl of Cornwall. They followed the rule of St. Augustin, and wore a blue habit. The superiors were called rectors. There were only two houses of this Order in England one at Asherug, in Berkshire, and another at Edington, in Wiltshire. The united yearly revenues of these two houses were £859. 5s. 11³/₄d.

INTRODUCTION OF MONACHISM INTO ENGLAND,

And its Subsequent Progress.

BISHOP Stillingfleet is of opinion that St. Patrick first founded monasteries in Britain; but Archdeacon Churton considers St. Germain to have founded, in Wales, the earliest houses known in Britain. St. Patrick, after converting the Irish, came over into England; and finding at Glastonbury twelve anchorites, gathered them together, A. D. 433, and became their first Abbot. There was a celebrated monastery at Bangor, but authors differ as to who was the founder.

After Augustine had introduced Christianity into England, many monasteries were founded, of which Jarrow, in Northumberland, where the venerable Bede received his education, was one of the most celebrated; and, in the County of York, several religious houses were established before the invasion of the Danes, viz., at Lastingham, in the year 648; at Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, or Aberford, A. D. 655; at Whitby, A. D. 657; at Gilling, A. D. 659; at Ripon, *ante* A. D. 661; at Hackness, *ante* A. D. 680; at Craike, *circa* A. D. 685; at Watton, *circa* A. D. 686; at Beverley, *circa* A. D. 700; and at Barwick-in-Elmet, *circa* A. D. 730. All these houses suffered dreadfully in the Danish incursions, especially in the fatal one under Inguar and Hubba, A. D. 866, and the three years following, when many monasteries were plundered and burnt, and Christianity became almost extinct in the north of England.

The great restorer of Monachism in England was St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 960, and it was by his advice that king Edgar held a Council at Winchester, A. D. 965, at which a rule was made, called "*Regularis Concordia Angliæ Nationis.*" Edgar is said to have either founded, or restored, about forty-seven monasteries.

After the Conquest, a Council was held at London, A. D. 1075, by archbishop Lanfranc, when the rule of the English monks was brought nearer to that of the Benedictines. The Cluniacs were first introduced in the reign of the Conqueror, when they built five houses; and there were also founded four houses of black canons, two or three hospitals, thirteen Benedictine abbeys and

priories, with six cells, and fourteen alien priories. In this same reign, the following houses in Yorkshire were either restored, or founded, viz., the abbeys of Whitby, Selby, and the priory of the Holy Trinity in York, and St. Peter's Hospital.

William Rufus was no great friend to the monks; but during his reign, thirteen Benedictine houses, five Cluniac, two Premonstratensian, two colleges, two hospitals, and five alien priories were founded. The Yorkshire Benedictine foundations were, St. Mary's Abbey in York; Hackness, and All Saints in Fishergate, York,—both cells to Whitby Priory; Pontefract, a Cluniac priory; Nostel, an Augustin house; and St. Clement's collegiate chapel in Pontefract.

Henry I. founded nine or ten monasteries; and five new Orders were introduced during his reign; viz.;—the Knights Hospitallars, the Augustin canons, the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, the Cistercians, and the monks of Grandimont. The houses founded during the course of this long reign, were about twenty alien priories; twenty Benedictine abbeys and priories, with fifteen cells; nearly fifty houses of Augustin canons, thirteen Cistercian, and six Cluniac houses; three of Knights Hospitallars; one for canons of the Holy Sepulchre; one for the Grandimontines; one college, and thirteen hospitals. Those founded in Yorkshire were, St. Martin's in Richmond, a cell to St. Mary's in York; Handale; St. Clement's in York; Burstal, an alien priory; Snaith, a cell to Selby; Headley, a cell to Holy Trinity in York; and Middlesbrough and Goatland, cells to Whitby;—all Benedictine. The Augustin houses of Bridlington, Guisborough, with Scarth its cell; Kirkham, Warter, Drax, Synningthwaite, and Woodkirk. The houses of Rivaulx, Fountains, Swine, and Keldholm; all Cistercian. The commandry of Mount St. John, for Knights Hospitallars, and the hospitals of St. Nicholas at Pontefract, and St. Mary Magdalen at Ripon.

King Stephen built many religious houses; and in his time, the Premonstratensians were brought into England, and the Gilbertine Order had its rise. During his reign, there were founded twenty-one Benedictine abbeys and priories,—with three cells, and five alien priories; thirty-two Cistercian houses; twenty-three houses, and four cells of Augustin canons; five Premonstratensian, two Cluniac, and eleven Gilbertine houses; thirteen preceptories of the Knights Templars; one house for Sisters of the Knights Hospitallars; one for the canons of the Holy Sepulchre; four colleges, and twelve hospitals. Of these, the following Benedictines ones were in Yorkshire; viz.;—Monkton, Arden, Keeling, Wilberfoss, and Arthington; the Cistercian houses of Byland, Hood, Sallay, Roche, Meaux, Jervaux, Kirkstall, Appleton, and Wykeham; Newburgh, an Augustin priory; the abbey of St. Agatha at Easby, a Premonstratensian house; the priories of Watton and Old Malton,—both Gilbertine; and a preceptory of the Knights Templars, at Temple Hurst. This King founded the hospital of St. Leonard in York.

King Henry II., after the murder of archbishop Becket, paid great court to the monks; he built the monastery of Marton-in-Galtres, and several others, and founded, at Witham, the first Carthusian house in England. In this reign were founded twenty-eight Benedictine, twenty-seven Augustin, sixteen Premonstratensian, one Carthusian, two Gilbertine, and five Cluniac monasteries; two collegiate churches; twenty-nine hospitals; ten preceptories; twenty-six alien priories; and nineteen Cistercian houses. The Yorkshire Benedictine foundations were the priories of Marrick, Molesby, and Yeddingham; Allerton Mauleverer, an alien priory; Marton-in-Galtres, an Augustin house; Swainby and Eggleston,—both Premonstratensian; Bretton, a Cluniac house; a preceptory of Knights Templars, at Temple Newsome; the priories of Synningthwaite, Basedale, Hampole, Esholt, Kirklees, and Ellerton-upon-Swale,—all Cistercian; Eggleston Abbey, a Premonstratensian house; St. Sepulchre and the Holy Angels, a collegiate chapel near York Minster; another at Tickhill; the hospitals at St. Nicholas near Norton, Killingwoldgrove, Richmond, Newton Garth; St. Nicholas at Yarm; St. Nicholas at Scarborough, and one at Northallerton.

Richard I. disliked the monkish system, but during his short reign, fourteen Benedictine houses, thirteen of Augustin canons, eight of Premonstratenses, three of Gilbertines, four preceptories of the Knights Templars, two alien priories, one college, and seven hospitals were founded. Of these, the only Yorkshire foundations were, the Benedictine priory at Thickhed, the priory at Rosedale, and a preceptory at Ribstan.

During the seventeen years of the reign of king John, although he was much prejudiced against the ecclesiastics, there were founded eight Benedictine houses, eight Cistercian, three Premonstratensian, nineteen of Augustin canons, six of Gilbertine, one Cluniac, ten alien priories, three preceptories of the Knights Templars, four commandries of the Knights Hospitallers, one college, and two hospitals. The following were in Yorkshire; viz. ;—Coverham, a Premonstratensian abbey; Ecclesfield, Grosmont, and St. Mary's, Scarbrough,—all alien priories; Healagh Park, Augustin; St. Andrew's at Fishergate, York, and Ellerton on Spaldingmoor,—both Gilbertine; Withernsea, a cell to Albermarle,—a foreign monastery; and North Ferriby, a preceptory; a commandry at Newland, and another at Beverley; the house of St. Robert at Knaresbrough, for Trinitarians; and the hospitals of St. John at Ripon, Bagby, and Hedon.

In the long reign of Henry III., several denominations of friars first came into England, and there were founded nine Benedictine houses, twenty-seven of Augustin canons, eight of Cistercian, three of Premonstratensian, two of Cluniac, one Carthusian, one Gilbertine, three preceptories of Knights Templars, two of Knights Hospitallers, twelve alien priories, seven colleges, forty-seven hospitals, twenty-eight houses of Franciscan friars, twenty-five of

Dominican friars, seventeen of Carmelite friars, four of Austin friars, two of Trinitarian friars, one of Crossed friars, one of Bethlemite friars, one of friars de Pica ; one of Brethren of St. Anthony of Vienne ; one of the Brethren of St. Lazarus, and six of friars de Sacco ; but the only Yorkshire foundations recorded, are, the Benedictine nunnery at Burnham ; a Carmelite establishment at Pontefract, and another at York ; Dominican ones at Scarborough and Yarm ; a Franciscan one at Richmond ; and a hospital at Catterick.

In the ninth year of this sovereign's reign, the first restraint was laid, by act of parliament, upon grants in mortmain ; and in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I., the alien priories were seized during the war with France, while the alien monks were removed twenty miles from the sea coast.

King Edward I. built the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire. During his reign, three Cistercian abbeys, five Augustin priories, one Gilbertine and one Cluniac house, two preceptories, three alien priories, twelve colleges, eighteen hospitals, thirteen houses of Dominican friars, eleven of Franciscans, thirteen of Carmelites, thirteen of Austin friars, two of Trinitarian, four of crossed friars, two of friars de Sacco, one of Bonhommes, and two of minoresses, or nuns of St. Clare, were founded.

The Yorkshire foundations were the collegiate church of Osmotherley, one house of Franciscans at Beverley, one for Carmelites at Sutton in Holderness, and another at Hull ; one for Austin friars at Tickhill, and one at York ; and the hospitals of St. Giles in York, St. Nicholas at Beverley, St. Mary at Lazenby, and St. Mary Magdalen at Ripon.

During this and the reign preceding, the affections of the people began to be much alienated from the monks, through the preaching and insinuation of the friars, and further statutes were passed to restrain gifts in mortmain.

During the reign of Edward II. were founded, one Benedictine house, one Augustin, five Carmelite, three Dominican, six Franciscan, four of Austin friars, one Trinitarian, one of crossed friars, and fourteen hospitals.

The incidents in Yorkshire were the establishment of a house of Dominicans at Beverley, another at Doncaster, one of Carmelites at Scarborough, a Franciscan house at Doncaster, one of Austin friars at Hull, and two of Crouched friars, (one at York and another at Kildale, both of which were soon discontinued,) and St. Mary's great hospital in Bootham, York, and St. John the Baptist's at Whitby. During this reign, the Order of the Knights Templars was suppressed.

King Edward III. sequestered the alien priories. The monastic foundations during his reign were four houses of Augustin canons, one of Gilbertines, two of Carthusians, two of Dominicans, eight of Franciscans, five of Carmelites, eight of Austin friars, and one of Bonhommes, and several colleges and hospitals. Those in Yorkshire were the Carthusian house at Hull, the Augustin priory at Haltonprice, a college at Kirby Overblows, another at Lowthorpe, a

house of Austin friars at Northallerton, one of Dominicans at Hull, two Carmelite houses, one at Bolton and another at Northallerton; Knolless' college and almshouse in Pontefract; and hospitals at Well, St. Mary's in Pontefract, Fossgate in York, and at Hull.

In the reign of Richard II. the alien priories were again sequestered, and the houses abroad had license to sell their lands to the English establishments. Four Carthusian houses, one house of Franciscans, three of Austin friars, six hospitals and also several colleges, were founded during this reign. The only Yorkshire establishments were the Carthusian house at Mount Grace, and Pole's and Selby's hospitals, both in Hull.

The doctrines of Wycliffe began now to be eagerly embraced, and the mendicant Orders thereupon lost much influence.

Henry IV. in the first year of his reign restored the conventual alien priories, reserving to the crown in time of war what they had paid to the foreign abbeys in time of peace.

In the short reign of Henry V. the alien priories were finally given to the crown; and there were also founded two colleges, a Carthusian abbey, and a nunnery of the Order of St. Bridget, but none of these were in Yorkshire.

In the time of Henry VI., eight colleges, fifteen hospitals, and one house of Franciscans were founded; the Yorkshire foundations being the collegiate church of Hemingbrough and St. William's College, and also St. Anthony's hospital, both in York. The spital at Flixton was also refounded.

No monasteries were founded during the reign of Edward IV., but two collegiate churches, and several colleges and hospitals were established. Those in Yorkshire were the collegiate churches at Middleham and Rotherham, the college at Acaster, the Maison Dieu at Northallerton, and some hospitals at York, Ripon, Beverley, and Hull. During the brief reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. no monastic foundations took place; but king Henry VII. established some few houses of Observantines, and began a noble hospital at the Savoy.

In all there were founded, between the conquest and the reign of king Henry VIII., exclusive of 146 earlier monasteries and nunneries decayed or destroyed, and 146 alien houses, no less than 754 abbeys, priories, and cells, 58 commandries and preceptories, 263 friaries, 248 colleges, 509 hospitals, and 2,374 chantries and free chapels.

THE DISSOLUTION.

In the 9th year of the reign of king Richard II., the Commons moved the king to seize the temporalities of the church; the proposal was renewed in the 4th Henry IV., and rejected by the king; but it was again mooted in the 2nd Henry V.; the blow, however, was averted by archbishop Chicheley, who induced the

clergy to grant the king a large benevolence towards carrying on the war with France. Cardinal Wolsey also obtained the pope's bull to dissolve as many monasteries as would raise a revenue not exceeding two thousand ducats per annum, and in addition the pope granted him, A. D. 1528, two bulls to enable him to suppress all monasteries, where there were not above six monks, to the value of eight thousand ducats per annum, in order to endow other places; but these bulls seem not to have been acted upon.

Another bull was, however, granted by the pope in November, 1528, at the instance of the cardinal, to suppress monasteries wherein were less than twelve monks, and to annex them to the greater houses, which was enforced by another mandate in the September following; and twenty-nine houses were actually suppressed.

The supremacy of the pope being, on the 30th March, 1534, cast off, a commission was shortly afterwards issued for a general visitation of the monasteries. (*a*) The commissioners visited in pairs. (*b*) A report was then laid before parliament, which was favourable to the greater monasteries; but it described the lesser ones as abandoned to sloth and immorality. Shortly afterwards a motion was made in parliament, that to support the king's state, and to supply his wants, all the religious houses which had not a clear yearly income above £200 should be conferred upon the crown; and an act to that effect was passed in March, 1535. (*c*)

By this act, about three hundred and eighty houses were dissolved, and a revenue of upwards of £30,000 per annum came to the crown, besides about £100,000 in plate and jewels; the inmates have been estimated at about ten thousand persons, and of these the superiors received a pension for life; the monks, under the age of 24 years, were absolved from their vows; and such of the others as wished to continue monks were divided among the larger monasteries; but such as did not, appear to have been sent into the world to seek their fortune without any other allowance than forty shillings. The nuns seem to have merely received a new gown each.

The actual dissolution of these monasteries does not appear to have taken place under the authority of the act until about two years after it had passed; but seven voluntary surrenders of houses, one of which was Marton, in Galtries, had been made and accepted previous to its passing. About thirty of the small houses, in which the dissolution had not been completely carried into effect,

(*a*) The instructions for the visitation are given at length by bishop Burnet, vol. IV., page 74, Dr. Nares's edition.

(*b*) Dr. Layton and Dr. Lee appear to have been the visitors in the diocese of York.

(*c*) Spelman says that the bill stuck in the Commons until the king told them that unless they passed it he would take off some of their heads.—“*History of Sacrilege*, 183.”—This, however, seems to be inconsistent with the subsequent delay in carrying the act into execution.

received (in A. D., 1537, under a power reserved by the act,) the king's license to continue, and were then refounded and reinstated in a part of their possessions; among these were the Carthusian priory at Hull, the abbey of Byland, and the priories of Marrick, Nunkeeling, and Eggleston.

A rebellion arose in Lincolnshire in October, 1536, and which had been fomented by the monks and abbots of the greater houses; this was, however, soon suppressed, but it was immediately succeeded by another insurrection in Yorkshire, much more formidable, called the pilgrimage of grace, or the rebellion of Aske, from the name of the gentleman by whom it was headed. The rebels in their march were preceded by priests bearing crosses in their hands; on their banners were painted representations of Christ on the cross, and wherever the insurgents appeared, the inmates of the suppressed houses were reinstated. The insurgents took York and Hull; but being dispersed, the king determined to suppress the greater monasteries, and appointed commissioners to again visit the remaining houses, in order to report on the conduct of the monks during the rebellion. (*a*) The abbots upon this took the alarm, many of their tenants having taken part in the rebellion, and some of the abbots themselves being involved in the insurrection. Some also had begun to like the Reformation, while others had wasted their revenues. This commission continued in force about four years, and the commissioners used alternately both persuasion and intimidation in order to procure surrenders; and to those who complied, pensions were granted. (*b*) In the parliament which commenced 28th April, 1539, 31st, Henry VIII., an act was passed which confirmed all the surrenders or forfeitures which had then been made, or should thereafter be made. Eighteen mitred abbots were present at the first reading of the bill in the Lords, twenty at the second, and seventeen at the third, but none of them voted against it; and eventually all the abbots and priors surrendered except three, who were soon afterwards accused of high treason, and executed, viz., the abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, of Colchester; and their abbeys were seized as forfeited to the king by the attainder of their superiors. The thirty smaller monasteries which had been refounded were also again surrendered, and for the management of the monastic estates, which had been seized by the crown, a court was constituted called, "The Court of Augmentation." Endeavours were made to preserve some of the monasteries from the general ruin, and bishop Latimer desired that two or three might be spared in every country; he specially petitioned for Great Malvern, while the visitors themselves interceded for Godstow, Dr. Parker for Stoke Clare, and archbishop Lee for Nostel

(*a*) Vid. Burnet, vol. IV., page 80, Dr. Nares's edition, where the instructions are given.

(*b*) The pensions to the superiors varied from £266, to £6. per annum. The priors of cells received generally £13., a few obtained £20. To the other monks were allotted pensions of £6., £4., or £2., with a small sum to each on his departure, to provide for his immediate wants. The pensions to nuns averaged about £4.—*Lingard.*

and Hexham; but all efforts proved ineffectual. The revenues of the greater monasteries were valued at the dissolution at £100,000. per annum, (*a*) and the total annual value of all the abbeys, priories, and cells suppressed in Yorkshire, exclusive of friaries, colleges, hospitals, and chantries, is stated to have amounted to the sum of £16,818. 11s. 6d., (*b*) besides plate and jewels to a large amount.

In A. D. 1540, the Order of the Knights Hospitallers was suppressed by act of parliament, and all their revenues were given to the crown; and in November, 1545, all colleges, chantries, free chapels, hospitals, and guilds, were in like manner directed by act of parliament to be dissolved. The act was framed in such general terms, as to include the colleges at Oxford, Cambridge, Winchester, and Eton, but upon petition, they were exempted from the operation of the law. The Suppression under this act was, however, not fully carried into effect, until the reign of king Edward VI., when another act was passed, A. D. 1548. A noble opportunity was then lost, of making a competent provision for the parochial clergy, by restoring a portion of the rectorial tithes, and thus augmenting the endowments of vicarages; neither was there any proviso in the acts for restoring to the bishops the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which, in many instances, the monks had acquired, and consequently such jurisdiction followed the fate of the estates, and passed into lay hands, and so still continues. (*c*) Six new bishoprics were, however, founded and endowed; viz.,—Westminster, (afterwards reduced to a deanery,) Peterborough, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Oxford; also, certain colleges and professorships were founded at the universities. It was likewise intended to have founded bishoprics at Dunstable, Colchester, and Shrewsbury; but this design was not carried into effect.

(*a*) The greater monasteries, as they are so called, in Yorkshire, were—Bolton, Bridlington, Byland, Fountains, Gisburne, Jervaux, Kirkham, Kirkstall, Meaux, Monk Bretton, Mount Grace, Newburgh, Nostel, Pontefract, Rivaulx, Roche, Selby, Watton, Whitby, and St. Mary's in York.

(*b*) In Tanner's *Notitia* the annual revenues of the monastic houses, including the friaries and the possessions of the Hospitallers, is stated to be £144,791. 19s. 2½d., exclusive of the colleges and hospitals. Mr. Taylor in his "Index Monasticus," published in 1821, assumes the present value to be fifteen times the amount stated above.

(*c*) The monastic property was, in many instances, lavishly squandered away among the courtiers, and the king was soon driven to the necessity of applying to parliament for the usual aids and subsidies. The lands appear, by a commission in Rymer, to have been sold at twenty years' purchase, and the buildings at fifteen; paying a reserved rent of one-tenth of the usual rent. As soon as an abbey was surrendered, the commissioners broke its seal, and assigned pensions to its members; the plate and jewels were reserved for the king, the furniture and goods were sold, and the money was paid into the Augmentation Office. The abbots' lodgings and the offices were left standing, for the convenience of the next occupant. The church, cloisters, and apartments for the monks, were stripped of the lead and every other saleable article, and were then left to fall into ruins.—BURNET.

THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Of Religious Houses.

I.—ABBEYS.

AN Abbey was a religious society, the head of which was styled an Abbot or Abbess. Some of these abbots had seats in parliament, and were called mitred abbots; among whom were the abbots of Selby, and St. Mary's, in York.

Abbots had the power and authority of bishops within the limits of their respective houses, and gave the solemn benediction, conferred the lesser orders, wore sandals and mitres, and carried croziers in their right hands, in contradistinction to bishops, who bore the crozier in their left.

Some of the abbeys were exempted altogether from the jurisdiction of the bishop and archbishop, being subject only to the pope.

II.—PRIORIES.

These were of two sorts; first, where the Prior was chief as fully as any abbot, and chosen by the convent, and, secondly, where the Priory was a cell dependent upon an abbey. In the latter case, the prior was appointed by the abbot, and removable at his pleasure; and here again there was a difference, for some were altogether dependent upon the abbey, which sent thither what monks it pleased, and took the revenues into the common stock, while others, had a certain number of monks, and paid only a certain pension to the abbey. There were two mitred priors who had seats in parliament; viz.,—Tewkesbury and Coventry. The dependent priories were always of the same Order as the abbey, though sometimes the former were for a different sex; as for instance, Sopewell nunnery, a cell to St. Albans, and Thetford nunnery, a cell to the abbey of Bury.

An offending monk was sometimes sent from the abbey, as a punishment, to the cell, or dependent priory.

III.—ALIEN PRIORIES

Were cells to foreign abbeys, and there was the same difference in these as in the other Priors. The estates of these Alien Houses were generally seized during the war between England and France, but restored upon the return of peace.

IV.—COMMANDRIES.

The Knights Hospitallers placed upon many of their estates in the country, small societies, under a knight, who was called a Commander; and what, therefore, were preceptories with the Templars, were generally called Commandries by the Hospitallers.

V.—PRECEPTORIES.

These were manors or estates of the Knights Templars, where they placed some of their fraternity under the government of one of their more eminent knights, to take care of the lands and rents; and so were only cells to the Temple in London, which was the principal house of the Order in England.

VI.—FRIARIES.

These houses were erected for the habitation of Friars, and were very seldom endowed, the members being by profession mendicants; yet many of them were large, stately buildings, and possessed noble churches, in which many great personages chose to be buried.

VII.—COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

Collegiate Churches and Chapels consisted of a number of secular canons and priests, living together under the government of a dean, warden, provost, or master, and having chaplains, singing men, and choristers under them. Cathedrals differ little from them save that the bishop has his throne therein.

VIII.—FREE CHAPELS

Were places of religious worship, exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, save only that the incumbents were generally instituted by the bishop, and inducted by the archdeacon. The greater part of these chapels were built upon the manors and ancient demesnes of the crown, whilst in the hands of the king, for the use of himself and his retinue when resident there. When, however, the crown parted with those estates, the chapels went along with them, and so retained their original freedom. Some lords had free chapels in manors that do not appear to have been ancient demesne, and these, probably, were built and privileged under special grant from the crown.

IX.—HOSPITALS AND LAZAR HOUSES

Were originally designed for the relief and convenience of travellers upon the roads, and particularly for the pilgrims; hence, they were generally built by the way-side. Afterwards, they were principally erected for the benefit of impotent persons, and many were built expressly for Lazars, or persons afflicted with the leprosy, which dreadful disease is considered to have been brought into England by the Crusaders who returned from the East, and raged for a great length of time.

In these establishments there were generally two or three religious,—one as master or prior, and one or two as chaplains and confessors. They observed the rule of St. Austin, and subjected the inmates to some religious restraint, as well as to the observance of the Augustin local statutes.

X.—HERMITAGES

Were religious cells, erected in private and solitary places, inhabited, in general, by single individuals; although there are some rare instances of two, or more, living together.

Hermitages were generally situated in solitary places, or in cells cut out of the rocks; but they were sometimes placed on the side of a road, or, on a bridge, or, in a room over a church porch.

XI.—CHANTRIES

Were little chapels, or altars, in some church, endowed for a priest to pray for the souls of the founders.

THE SUPERIORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Of Religious Houses.

I.—ABBOTS.

THE head, or chief in abbeys was generally styled Lord Abbot or Lady Abbess, who presided in great pomp, (*a*) and had a distinct kitchen with other offices; and under the abbot, there was a prior and sub-prior. In great abbeys there were third, fourth, and even fifth priors, and all these, as well as the other officers, were removeable at the will of the abbot.

II.—PRIORS.

The Prior or Prioress had the same power in priories as the abbot or abbess had in abbeys, but they lived in a less splendid and expensive manner; though in some of the greater houses, they were called Lord Prior and Lady Prioress. By a decree of the Council of London, A. D. 1125, every prior was to be in priest's orders. Each priory had also its sub-prior.

(*) "Mr. Gough mentions a paper in Ashmole's hand-writing, dated in 1608, wherein he states some particulars remembered by one Robert Shrimpton, a very aged man, who lived when the St. Albans' abbey flourished, before the dissolution. He (Shrimpton) remembered most things relating to its building, the regimen of the house, the ceremonies of the Church, and grand processions, of all which he would often discourse; amongst other things, that in the great hall there was an ascent of fifteen steps to the abbot's table, to which the monks brought up the service on plate, and staying at every fifth step, which was a landing-place, they sung a short hymn. The abbot usually sat alone at the middle of the table; and when any nobleman, or ambassador, or stranger of eminent quality came thither, they sat at his table towards the end thereof. After the monks had waited awhile on the abbot, they sat down at two other tables, placed at the sides of the hall, and had their service brought in by the novices, who, when the monks had dined, sat down to their own dinner.

"In the abbey was a large room, having beds on each side for the receiving strangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without question made from whence they came."—*British Topography*, page 461.

The Six Great Officers were,—

Magister Operis, or, the Master of the Fabrick, who looked after the buildings, and was charged with keeping them in good repair.

Eleemosynarius, or the Almoner, who had the oversight of the distribution of the daily alms at the convent gate, and provided for the maintenance and education of the choristers.

Pitantiarius, who had the care of the Pietancies, or Pittances, which were allowances upon particular occasions over and above the common provisions.

Sacrista, or the Sexton, who had the charge of the vessels, books, vestments, oblations, altars, and images in the church, and provided bread and wine for the sacrament, and took care of the burial of the dead.

Camerarius, or the Chamberlain, who had the care of the dormitory, and the providing of beds and bedding, razors, towels, and clothing for the monks.

Cellerarius, or the Cellarer, whose office it was to provide provisions for the monks and all strangers resorting to the convent, also wood and kitchen utensils.

Other Officers were as follow :—

Thesaurarius, or the Bursar, who received the rents, and paid over all the common expenses. The usual period for making up the accounts was on the day after the feast of St. Michael.

Precentor, or the Chaunter, who had the chief care of the choral service, presided over the singing men, organist, and choristers; provided music-books; and directed the reparation of the organs. He had the custody of the conventual seal; kept the Chapter Book, or *Liber Diurnalis*; and provided parchment and ink for the writers, and colours for the illuminators of the missals and other books.

Scriptores, or Writers. In every great abbey there was a large room, called the Scriptorium, where several of these Scriptores were solely employed in transcribing missals for divine service, or writing up the ledger-book of the house; likewise, more generally, in transcribing books for the use of the convent library.

Hostilarius, or Hospitarius, whose duty it was to see strangers well entertained, and to provide firing, napkins, towels, and other necessaries for them.

Infirmarius, who had the care of the Infirmary, and of the sick monks there. It was also his duty to provide physic and other necessaries for them whilst living, and to wash and prepare their bodies for burial, when dead. He likewise shaved all who were in the convent.

Refectonarius, who looked after the hall; provided table cloths, napkins, towels, dishes, plate, spoons, and other necessaries, and also servants to attend the hall. He had also the care of all the silver utensils belonging to the house, except those appertaining to divine service.

There were, likewise, other officers, denominated Coquinarius, Gardinarius, and Portarius. (*a*)

Miscellaneous.

I.—LIBRARIES.

Most of the religious houses had a library. In that of the monastery at Peterborough, there were 1,700 manuscripts; and that burnt at Croyland, in 1091, contained 700 books. The Library of the Grey friars in London, built by Sir Richard Whittington, was 129 feet long, and 31 broad, and was filled with books; and the great library at Wells had 26 windows on each side of it.

There are extant in the Bodleian library, catalogues of the libraries of the abbey at Leicester and the priory at Dover. (*b*)

(*a*) In the nunneries there was a correspondence to all these officers, as abbess, prioress, sub-prioress, sacristan, chamberess, &c.

(*b*) Learning suffered a great loss by the neglect to provide a receptacle for the libraries of the suppressed monasteries, instead of suffering the books to be sold as waste paper; but probably political motives prevailed over king Henry's natural love of literature. Bale thus deploras their fate:—"A number of them which purchased these superstitious mansions, (the monasteries,) reserved of those library books—some to form their jakes—some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots; and some they sold to grocers and soap-sellers, and some they sent over the sea to the book-binders, not in small numbers, but, at times, in ships. I know a merchant (who shall at this time be nameless,) that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings price. A shame it is to be spoken. This stuff has been occupied instead of grey paper. Our posterity may well curse the wicked fall of our age—this unreasonable sport of England's most noble antiquities."—*Declaration upon Leland Journal*, 1549.—*Fuller's Church History*, book VI., p. 333.

"On the pretence," says Dodd, "of rooting out superstition, visitors were sent about. Upon this occasion was destroyed the famous Angervilian library, first composed by Angerville, bishop of Durham. The two noble libraries of Cobham, bishop of Winchester, and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, underwent the same fate."—*Church History*, vol. I., p. 349.—

II.—MONASTIC RECORDS.

In every great house there was a large room, called the Scriptorium, where the ledger-books, the chartularies, chronicles, and other books of the house, and the missals, were written or transcribed.

The Chartulary was a parchment or vellum book, containing copies of all Charters, (by which must be understood all grants of land, or other property, in writing,) relating to the monastery. The ledger was nearly the same as the chartulary, excepting that it appears to have been, in the first instance compiled from the latter, by one person, for more familiar use.

The Register contained a variety of entries relative to the house to which it related; such as its members, revenues, possessions, genealogies, &c.

The Necrology, or Obituary, recorded the dates of the deaths of kings, prelates, abbots, benefactors, &c.

The Chronicle, which was only kept in some houses, was a record of historical events.

Many records belonging to the state, were often lodged, for safe custody, in monastic houses, and likewise exemplifications; as, for instance, the charters of King Henry I. were sometimes sent to every abbey in the country, and royal letters ordered to be recorded in their chronicles. (a) Evidences of private families were oftentimes sent to the monasteries to be preserved.

Bishop Tanner, speaking on this subject, says:—"The learned world could not but have received great advantage from their books if they had been preserved. Their manuscript bibles, fathers, and classics, would certainly have been of great use, and from their chronicles, registers, and other books relating to their own houses and estates, the history and antiquities of the nation in general, and of almost every particular part of it, might have been more fully discovered. For the many good accounts of families, of the foundation, endowment and appropriation of several parish churches, and the ordination of their vicarages, of the ancient bounds of forests, counties, hundreds, and parishes, of the privileges, tenures, and rents of many manors and estates, and the like, which we meet with in such of their books as have been preserved, is a sufficient proof that the advantage would have been still greater if we had been so fortunate as to have preserved more of them."

(a) As, for instance, king Edward I., on the 9th July, 1291, sent letters to the archbishop and dean and chapter of York, touching the subjection of the kingdom of Scotland to the crown of England, which he commanded them to enter in their chronicles.

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF YORKSHIRE.

Benedictine Houses.

I.—WHITBY ABBEY, (*a*)—ST. HILDA,

Founded about A. D. 657, for monks and nuns by Oswi, king of Northumbria, who had made a vow, previous to a battle on the banks of the river Wynnead, (or Winwed, now the Aire,) near Seacroft, with Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, on the 15th November, A. D. 655, that in case he won the battle, he would found a monastery, and devote his daughter, then an infant, to be a nun therein. He selected Hilda, (*b*) the great niece of Edwin, first Christian king of Northumbria, who was then the superior of a small community of nuns in the neighbourhood and justly held in high esteem for her wisdom and piety, to preside over it. At this monastery, then called Streaneshal, a Council or Synod was held, to determine the great controversy at that period subsisting, as to the proper time for celebrating Easter.

About A. D. 867, the monastery was sacked and burnt by the Danes, under Inguar and Hubba, and the inmates dispersed; and the bones of St. Hilda were then conveyed away by Titus, the abbot, to Glastonbury. The monastery lay in ruins for more than 200 years, but was eventually re-founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, for Benedictine monks, who were brought from Evesham by William de Percy. (*c*) The latter endowed it with the town and

(*a*) Called also Streaneshal, Sinus Phari and Presteby, and originally dedicated to St. Peter.

(*b*) St. Hilda died 17th November, A. D. 680.—*Bedes' Ecclesiastical History*, book 4, ch. 23.

(*c*) This ancient family derived its descent from Mainfred de Perci, who came out of Denmark into Normandy with Rollo. William, his descendant, came into England with the Conqueror, and enjoyed, through his bounty, vast possessions in this realm; for it appears by the Domesday Survey that he then had in Yorkshire alone eighty-six lordships, whereof Topeliff was one, and Spofforth another, which became the chief seats of his family in the

lordship of Whitby, and other large possessions, and it was then dedicated anew to St. Peter and St. Hilda.

The Conqueror granted to this priory all such liberties and customs as could then be granted by the royal power to any other church, and also exempted the monks and their homagers from tolls throughout his dominions.

Similar privileges to those possessed by the churches of Ripon and Beverley were given to this monastery by Henry I., and it was made an abbey by the same king. Henry II. also granted to the monks a fair at Whitby, to be holden on St. Hilda's day, with *sac, soc, tol, team*, and *infangtheof*, (a) together with security to all going or returning from the fair; he also gave the church of All Saints, Fishergate, in York, with the same privileges that the men of St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's had there; as also exclusive jurisdiction in all the woods and forests belonging to the abbey, and into which the king's bailiffs were debarred from entering.

Archbishop Thurstan exempted the church of Whitby from payment of synodals, and also exempted the cells at Fishergate and Middlesbrough from all episcopal dues and customs; and he moreover gave to the monks the same privileges as the churches of Beverley and Ripon then had; and also gave them *ferrum judiciale* and *fossa* (b) with what thereunto belonged. For a short time in the reign of William Rufus the monastery was deserted and the monks retired to Hackness by reason of robbers and pirates.

northern part of England for divers ages afterwards. This William de Percy died in the Holy Land, but his body was brought over and interred in Whitby Abbey.

Alan de Percy, the son of William, gave to the monks of Whitby lands at Upleatham, Hedon, and Dericham. He died without issue, and was buried at the abbey.

William, son of Alan de Percy, gave to Whitby abbey the church of Seamer, and two oxgangs of land in Upleatham. He died without issue, and was buried at the abbey.

William de Percy (the third) his nephew, founded Hampole monastery, and Sallay. He also gave to the monks of Whitby three oxgangs of land and five tofts in Dunsley, with two oxgangs in Lofthouse; also to the abbey of Fountains, Malmore, and Malwatie; to the abbey of Guisburne, the church of Crathorne, and one oxgang of land and five tofts in Ormby; and to the monks of Bridlington he gave one carucate of land in Newton. This William fought at the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton, against the Scots in the third year of king Stephen. After the death of his sons (one of whom, William, was abbot of Selby,) without issue, his inheritance came to be divided between his two daughters, Maude and Agnes. Maude gave the chapel of Hazelwood to the monks of Sallay, and married the Earl of Warwick, and died without issue male. Agnes married Joseclin de Lovaine, who thereupon took the name of Percy, and was the ancestor of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, the last of whom died without male issue in 1670.—*Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. I., p. 269.

(a) *Sac* was the privilege of hearing causes, levying fines, and administering justice within a certain precinct. *Soc*, or *Soke*, the precinct itself. *Tol*, the right of buying and selling, and of taking toll or custom. *Team*, a privilege given to the lord of a manor to judge villanes and bondsmen. *Infangtheof*, the power of judging thieves and robbers within the manor.

(b) *Ferrum Judiciale*, the right of trying by fire ordeal; *Fossa*, by water ordeal.

The abbot of Whitby was a spiritual baron, but had no seat in parliament. (*a*)

Cells at Hackness, Middlesbrough, Goatland, and All Saints, Fishergate, in York, were dependent upon this house; as were also hermitages at Eskdaleside, Mulgrave, Saltburn, Hood, and Westcroft; and the following churches were also appropriated to it; viz.,—St. Mary's, Whitby, with the chapels of Aislaby, Dunsley, Fyling, Hawks Carr, Smeaton, and Uggelbarnby; Burniston; Hackness; Hooton Buscell; All Saints, Fishergate, in York; Ayton Magna, with the chapel of Newton-under-Ornebach; Kirkby in Cleveland; Skirpenbeck; Sutton-on-Derwent and Huntington, both afterwards alienated; Slingsby; Seamer in Dickering with East Ayton chapel; Ingleby Greenhaugh; Carlton in Cleveland; and Middlesbrough. Also, the church of Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland; the chapel of Rowell, or Rothwell, in the diocese of Lincoln; and the churches of Saxby and Flameburgh; (*b*) which latter church was given by Hugh, earl of Chester, the son of William the Conqueror's sister.

King Oswi, William de Percy, and his wife; Allan and William, their son and grandson; and Agnes, the wife of Josceline de Lovaine, were buried in the chapter-house.

On the 14th December, 1539, Whitby abbey was surrendered to king Henry VIII., by Henry Davell, the last abbot. Its gross value was then, according to Dugdale, £437. 2s. 0d. per annum; but according to Speed, who probably gave the gross amount, £505. 9s. 1d. (*c*)

King Edward IV., in the 14th year of his reign, granted the site of the abbey to John, earl of Warwick, by whom it was alienated in the following year to Sir John Yorke, and from him, or his family, it came, in the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, to Sir Richard Cholmley, knight; and is now in the possession of his descendants.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 82.—*Dugdale's Mon. Ang.* vol. i. 405.

Burton's Mon. Ebor. 68.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 632.—*Charlton's Whitby.*

Young's Whitby.—*Torres' M.S., North Riding.*

II.—HACKNESS, (*d*)—A CELL TO WHITBY,

Said to be founded by St. Hilda.

(*a*) The abbot of Whitby sat in the 49th Henry III.; 12th Edw. I.; and 14th Edw. II.

(*b*) Mr. Young thinks that the Saxby and Flameburgh, here mentioned, were chapels in Fyling. Certainly the church in Flambrough never belonged to Whitby.

(*c*) The deductions from the gross value of the religious houses were generally comprised under the following heads; viz.,—Stipends to chantry priests, alms on certain days, wax lights for altars, manorial rents, &c.

(*d*) Or, Hacanos, derived, as some think, from *hawk*, the bird, and *ness*, a head-land.

In the life-time of king William Rufus, Serle, the prior of Whitby and his monks, retired hither for a while, as a place of refuge from thieves and pirates; and it was afterwards kept up as a cell to the monastery. At the dissolution, there were only four monks here. The site now belongs to Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart.

Mon. Ang. vol. iii. 633.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 82.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 634.

III.—MIDDLESBROUGH,—A CELL TO WHITBY,

Dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Hilda. Given, about A. D. 1120, by Robert de Brus and Agnes his wife, with the consent of Adam their son, to Whitby abbey, to be held as a cell, on condition that they should cause some of their monks always to reside there; and it was confirmed thereto by archbishop Thurstan, A. D. 1130, who also exempted it from archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

At the time of the dissolution, there were only two or three monks here. It was then valued at £25. 17s. 5d. per annum.

In the 6th Elizabeth, the site was granted to Thomas Reeve.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 83.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iii. 631.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 83.
Tanner's Notitia, 656.—*Ord's Cleveland*, 533.

IV.—GOATLAND, (a)—A CELL TO WHITBY.

In A. D. 1117, king Henry I. granted to Osmond, the priest, and the brethren of Goteland, the site and place for the entertainment of the poor, and for the health of the soul of Matilda, his queen; and he afterwards gave leave to the said Osmund and his brethren to give this hermitage, or hospital, to the abbey of Whitby as a cell.

It seems that at the suppression of the abbey, this cell had ceased to have any brethren resident therein.

Mon. Ang. vol. iv. 544.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 85.

V.—ALL SAINTS, FISHERGATE, YORK,—A CELL TO WHITBY.

King William Rufus gave this church to the abbey of Whitby as a cell, on condition that they should always keep some of their monks resident in it for the performance of divine service; and Henry II. conferred on it the same

(*) Or Goteland.

privileges as the churches of St. Peter and St. Cuthbert in York then had. Archbishop Thurstan also gave to it all such privileges as the churches of Beverley and Ripon enjoyed. The site of this church is not now accurately known.

Mon. Ang., vol. iv. ; vi. 1627, and *Burton's Mon.*, Ebor 84.

VI.—SELBY, (a) A MITRED ABBEY, ST. GERMAIN AND ST. MARY.

This Abbey was founded by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1069, and in the year following he repaired thither with his queen. She was there delivered of a son, who afterwards became king Henry I.

The Conqueror freed the monks from all exactions, and gave them all such customs as the cathedral at York then enjoyed ; he also granted them a court with *sac, soc, team, and infangtheof*.*

The patronage of this house was conferred by king William Rufus upon Thomas archbishop of York, in lieu of the archbishop's claim of jurisdiction over that part of Lincolnshire called Lindsey ; but shortly afterwards that prelate regranted the church, and made the monks free from all custom, and quit of the consent and common council of the clergy, except for Christianity's sake ; and, on the occurrence of vacancies, the monks had license from the crown to elect their own abbot. Kings Henry I., Stephen, John, and Henry III., exempted the monks from Danegeld, and various other exactions.

Pope Alexander II. granted, A. D. 1076, to the abbot, a faculty to use the ring, mitre, pastoral staff, dalmatic coat, gloves, and sandals, also the right of blessing the palls of the altar and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and of conferring the first tonsure ; all which privileges were confirmed by archbishop Grenefield and the dean and chapter of York.

Thomas de Whalley, who was the abbot of Selby, A. D. 1280, was deprived in that year, the archbishop having, at a visitation held 6 Ides, June A. D. 1279, found him guilty, not only of not observing the rule of St. Benedict, and of not singing mass, and of neglecting preaching, and of but rarely coming to the Chapter, or rarely eating in the refectory, never lodging in the dormitory, seldom coming into the choir, and seldom hearing mattins out of bed, neglecting visiting the sick, and principally eating flesh before the laity in the manors and elsewhere ; but also of fornication with the lady of Quenby, and with a daughter of the bedeman, who lived at the abbey gates, and by whom he had issue ; and also found him guilty of alienating possessions of the abbey, and of negligence in maintaining its rights.

(*) In Latin Salebia.

The abbey was surrendered 6th December, 1539, by Thomas Selby, alias Rogers, the last abbot there, who received a grant of an annuity of £100. The annual revenue of the house was then £729. 12s. 10d., according to Dugdale, and according to Speed, £819. 2s. 6¼d.

The churches of Selby, Whitgift, Adlingfleet, Brayton, Carlton, Kirk Ella, (afterwards exchanged with Haltenprice,) and Snaith; as also the churches of Luddington, Redburn, Aschelby or Ashby, Croule, Garlthorpe, and Stallingburgh, in Lincolnshire; Stamford-upon-Aven, Bottesford in Northamptonshire, and Avesham in Nottinghamshire, were also appropriated to this abbey; also the church of St. Bartholomew, near the city of Lincoln; archbishop Thomas, the second of that name, also gave the church of Fryston, enjoining his successors not to annul the gift, notwithstanding which, it was appropriated to the prebend of Wistow, A. D. 1222.

The abbot had an extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and which is still exercised by the Petre family, through their commissary and registrar.

There was an hospital at Glanford Brigg, in Lincolnshire, subordinate to this abbey, to which one of the monks was generally appointed master.

In the 32nd Henry VIII. the site of Selby Abbey was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, in consideration of £736. paid down, and a payment of £3. 10s. 8d. per annum rent; in the year following, Sir Ralph had license to alienate the site, together with the little park and the manor of Selby, to Leonard Beckwith; this site descended, (*inter alia*,) to the Walmesleys, of Dunkehalgh in Lancashire, and by an heiress of that house it came into the Petre family, the present owners.

On the 20th March, 16 Jac. I., A. D. 1618, the abbey church was made parochial by royal letters patent, and a minister was appointed by the archbishop of York; an annuity of £30 being at the same time granted by the crown for his maintenance. The Petre family has, however, for many years, exercised the right of nomination to the perpetual curacy of Selby.

On the 30th March, 1690, the centre tower fell down, and destroyed the south end of the transept, and the roof of the south-west aisle. The east end had formerly a Jesse window, but very few fragments of the stained glass are now remaining. (a)

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 12.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iii., 485 —*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 387.

Tanner's Notitia, 637.

(*) A legendary history of Selby abbey, written by an anonymous author, about the year 1184 is printed in "Lables' Nova Bibliotheca MSS." Tanner notices three registers of this house, and there are a few instruments relative to this abbey to be found in the Cottonian Library, in the British Museum.

VII.—SNAITH,—A CELL TO SELBY.

The church of Snaith was given *circa* A. D. 1100, by Gerald, archbishop of York, to the abbey of Selby, to which it was appropriated, as a cell for two monks, on the 14th of May, 1110. These were to be removable at pleasure, but so that two monks should be continually resident, and (by a secular priest, to be by them substituted and displaced,) to hear confessions and administer baptisms, and so perpetually to serve without any ordination of a vicar. The site was granted, 4th Edward VI., to John, earl of Warwick.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 14.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iii. 493.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 400.

Tanner's Notitia, 646 — *Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 1347.

VIII.—ST. MARY'S, YORK,—A MITRED ABBEY.

Previous to the year 1056, a monastery, called Galmonho, is supposed to have occupied the site of this abbey, and there the famous earl Siward was buried. (*a*)

In the year 1078, Alan Rufus, earl of Bretagne, (*b*) commiserating the condition of the monks at Lastingham, gave to them the church of St. Olave, near York, with four acres of land upon which to build offices; with licence to

(*a*) Siward, earl of Northumberland, was the son of a noble Dane. He entered into the service of king Edward the Confessor, who made him governor of the North of England. His son was killed in battle, upon which, the father's first enquiry was, whether he was wounded in the fore part of his body. Siward afterwards marched an army into Scotland, and defeated king Macbeth in battle. Being taken ill at York, he requested that he might be girt in armour, and have his battle-axe in hand, so that he might die as a soldier, which was accordingly done. He was the father of the famous Waltheof, and was a man of gigantic stature. He died in the 13th year of king Edward the Confessor.—*Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. i. 2.

(*b*) Alan, surnamed Rufus, son of Eudo, earl of Bretagne in France, a descendant of the famous Rollo, commanded the rear of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings, and, after the defection of earl Edwin, had the northern part of the county of York, now called Richmondshire, given to him by king William, at the time of the siege of York, whereupon he built a strong castle near Gilling, which he called Richmond. No less than 160 lordships in Yorkshires, were held by him. He married Constance, daughter of the conqueror, but died without issue, and was buried in the abbey of St. Edmunds Bury, in Suffolk. He was ever studious for peace, a great lover of the poor, and an especial honorer of the religious. He left four brothers; Alan Niger, Stephen, Ribald, (lord of Middleham,) and Randolph.

The title of earl of Montford and Richmond ended in the 14 Richard II., when John, duke of Bretagne, falling away to France, he was deposed, by act of parliament, from all titles of honor in England.—*Dugdale's Bar.*, vol. i. 46.

make it the seat of their abbey. This land was claimed by archbishop Thomas, but the earl granted him other in lieu thereof. King William Rufus personally laid the foundation of a new abbey, when the dedication was changed from St. Olave to St. Mary. Earl Alan Rufus also gave the monks here a borough, without the walls of the city of York, called Earlsborough, together with nine carucates (^a) and a half of land at Clifton; also, the churches of Catterick, and Richmond, the chapel of Richmond castle, with other possessions, and surrendered the advowson of the abbey to the king. Alan Niger, the brother of Rufus, was also a benefactor to this abbey. (^b)

Henry II. ordained, that when the men of the county were summoned to the king's army, the abbot should find a man to carry the banner of St. Mary. Very many immunities and privileges were granted to this monastery by William Rufus and his successors, kings of England, and in 1308, Edward II. granted a fair to be held in Bootham; this grant was, however, subsequently revoked, at the instance of the citizens.

Ivo Talleboyes, whose descendants, as governors of Lancaster castle, assumed the surname of Lancaster, barons of Kendal, gave to this abbey three carucates of land in Claxton; likewise, the church of Kirkby Stephen, with three carucates and the tithes there; also the church of Kirkby in Kendal, with the lands thereunto belonging; the churches of Hooton and Barthum, with land called Haverbeck; the church of Burton, with one carucate of land; and the church of Clapham, with one carucate.

The benefactors to this house were very numerous; and the list comprises many illustrious names.

The archbishop of York had power to visit the abbey once a year, to correct and reform the same, by the counsel of the religious within it, and by the advice of five or six of the canons of the best note.

Great animosities existed at various times, between the mayor and citizens of York, and the abbot and convent of St. Mary, in one of which contests, in 1262, the citizens slew several of the tenants of the abbey, and burnt their houses; whereupon, the abbot fled, and did not return to the abbey until Christmas, A. D. 1264.

Again, on Martinmas-day, 1315, the citizens, at the instigation of Nicholas Fleming and one Sizevaus, filled up the ditches adjoining the abbey walls, which had been made as a defence against the Scots, and from that time till 1353, animosities continued to exist; but in the latter year, articles of agreement were

(^a) A carucate was the same as a hide of land, being a Norman measure. Eight oxgangs, or bovates, made a carucate; an oxgang was usually estimated at about 12 acres, and a carucate at 100 acres.

(^b) He founded the cell at Rombergh; which, together with the church of Gilling near Richmond, he gave to the monks of St. Mary. Alan Niger died without issue.

finally settled between the city and the abbey, through the mediation of archbishop Thurstan.

The abbot was mitred, and was always called lord abbot. Whenever he went abroad, whether by land or by water, it was with great state and a numerous retinue. He had several country houses, (of which, those of Deighton and Overton were the chief,) together with a London residence within the parish of St. Paul, near Paul's wharf.

Several cells were dependent upon this abbey; namely,—St. Martin's at Richmond; St. Bees (*a*) and Wetherhall in Cumberland,—the latter foundation not accurately known; Saintoft, given by Roger de Mowbray, and Haines in Lincolnshire, by William earl Warren; Warrington in Northumberland; Marske in Nottinghamshire; Rumburgh in Suffolk, given by earl Alan, and suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey; and St. Mary Magdalen at Lincoln. The following churches in Yorkshire were also given to this abbey; viz.—

| CHURCHES. | DONORS. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St. Olave in York | Alan, earl of Bretagne. |
| St. Wilfred in York | Richard, son of Fin. |
| St. Andrew in York | Lambert, the chaplain. |
| St. Saviour's in York | King William the Conqueror. |
| St. Michael, Ouse Bridge-end, York | The same. |
| St. Crux in York | Nigell Fossard. |
| St. Andrew (hermitage) | Adam Fitz Swain. |
| Bolton-upon-Swale | Richard de Rollos. |
| Patrick Brompton | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Bainton | Nigell Fossard. |
| Burton Agnes | Gosfrid Bainard. |
| Burton in Holderness | William de Rusmar. |
| Butterwick | Robert de Butterwyk. |
| Catterick | Alan, earl of Bretagne. |
| Croft | Stephen, earl of Betagne. |
| Clapham | Ivo Talleboyes. |
| Cleasby | The same. |
| Doncaster | Nigell Fossard. |
| Ergham | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |

(*a*) So called from St. Bega, a holy woman from Ireland, who founded this house in A. D. 650, which was restored by William, the son of Ralph de Meschin, earl of Cumberland, in the time of king Henry I., and made a cell to St. Mary's.

The prior had lands in the Isle of Man, and was a baron there, and attended upon the kings of Man, on their succession, under pain of forfeiture.

After the dissolution, the cell was granted by king Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Chaloner, to be held as of the manor of Sheriff Hutton, under a fee farm rent of £143. 16s. 2½d. per annum. It is now the property of the earl of Lonsdale.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iii. 574.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Forsett | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Foxholes | Gosfrid Bainard. |
| Gilling in Richmondshire | Alan, earl of Bretagne. |
| Garforth | Ilbert de Lacy. |
| Gilling in Rydale | Eustace Fitz John. |
| Hoton | Nigel Fossard. |
| Hornby | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Harpham | Gosfrid Bainard. |
| Kirkby Misperton (a) | Ralph Fitzgerald. |
| Middleton Tyas | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Mortham (chapel to Gilling) | David de Mortham. |
| Rudston | Walter Peverell. |
| Richmond (chapel in the castle) | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Sessay | Marmaduke and William Darrell. |
| Smeaton | Hardwine de Escalliers. |
| Stivetune | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Stokesley | Guy de Baliol. |
| Stainton | The same. |
| Torrenton | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Kirkby Underdale | Hernegrine, the monk. |
| Overton | The same. |
| Myton | The same. |
| Kirkby Ravensworth | Bardolph Fitzhugh. |
| West Hawkswell | Stephen, earl of Bretagne. |
| Burniston | The same. |

Also several churches in other counties, the names of some of which, are difficult to identify.

This house had also, among its numerous Yorkshire possessions, the manors and lordships of Appleton, Armin, Bramham, Burniston, Catterick, Clifton, Dighton, East Cottingwith, Fimber, Foston, Fulford, Gilling, Gilmanby, Grimston, Harton, Hornby, Hornsey, Kirkby, Myton, Normanby, Poppleton, Rudston, Shipton, Skelton, and Spaunton; and the fisheries at Hornsey, ferry at Myton, and mills at Fulford and Myton.

The abbey was surrendered on the 26th November, 1539, by William Dent, the last abbot, who thereupon received a grant of 400 marks per annum. At that time there were fifty monks there, and the net annual revenue amounted to £1550. 0s. 7½d.

At the dissolution, the site of the abbey came to the crown. When king James I. passed through York, on his way to Scotland, he ordered a portion of the conventual buildings to be converted into a royal residence, intending to use it as such on his occasional visits to and from the North, and it was then called the king's manor house, from which period it continued to be the residence of

(a) Subsequently given by the abbot and convent to William Lord Ros, of Hamlae.

the lords presidents of the North, until the suppression of that high office. It is now occupied by the Wilberforce School for the Blind.

The original fabric of the church was burnt, A. D. 1137. In the year 1270, abbot Simon de Warwick, sitting in his chair, with the whole convent standing about him, laid the first stone of a new church; and he lived to see the work completed, twenty-two years afterwards.

The abbey precinct was surrounded by a wall, in which were two principal gates, and also a gate facing the water. The wall is still remaining, though, in a great measure, concealed by mean houses built upon the moat. In the round tower, at the corner of Marygate, were deposited, after the general dissolution, the records taken out of the religious houses north of the Trent, and placed under the care of the lord president of the North. Dodsworth made numerous extracts from them for the first edition of the *Monasticon*, and had just finished his labours when the roof of the tower was blown up at the siege of York, A. D. 1644, and the principal part of the original records perished.

In the year 1701, the ruins of the abbey being then considered in the light of a mere quarry, a grant of stones from thence was made for the purpose of re-building the county gaol, in the city of York. In 1705, another grant of stone was made for the repairs of the church of St. Olave; and a third time, in 1711, for the repairs of Beverley minster.

The splendid remains of the abbey church are now, principally through the exertions of the Rev. William V. Harcourt, placed under the control of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 4.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iii. 529.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 639.
Torres' M.S. York, 835.—*Drake's Eboracum*.

A register of the abbey is in the Harleian library, and another in the cathedral library at York.

IX.—ST. MARTIN'S IN RICHMOND,—A CELL TO ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

About the year 1100, Wymar, dapifer, or steward, to Stephen, earl of Richmond, (*a*) gave the church of St. Martin in Richmond, together with two sheaves of all the corn growing upon his demesnes in the territories of Thornton-upon-Yore; and also, half a carucate of land, as well as the church,

(*a*) This Stephen was the third earl of Bretagne and Richmond, and died in the year 1104. He gave to the cell of St Martin two sheaves of all his demesne lands in Witton, Muleton, Catterick, and Fawcett. Conan, his son, gave to this cell the tithes of his mills at Richmond.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 49.

to the abbey of St. Mary in York; whereupon a cell was formed here for nine or ten monks, which was confirmed by pope Eugenius III., A. D. 1146. This cell had the manors of Kirkby Stephen, Eversham, and Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland; and the manors Bromfield and Workington, in Cumberland. It had also possessions in Richmondshire.

At the dissolution the cell was valued at £47. 16s. 0d. per annum gross, and £43. 16s. 8d. net. The site upon which the tower is still standing, was granted in the 6th Edward VI., to Edward Lord Clinton.

Valor Ecc., vol. v., 10.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iii. 601.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 272.
Tanner's Notitia, 644.

X.—BORDERBY.

The Chapel of St. Thomas of Borderby was given by the abbey of St. Mary in York, to the cell of St. Martin in Richmond, for the reception of leprous brethren.

Mon. Ang., vol. iii., 601.

XI.—ARDEN (*a*) PRIORY,—ST. ANDREW.

This nunnery was founded about the year 1150 by Peter de Hoton, and the gift of the site, with three carucates of land, was confirmed by Roger de Mowbray, the lord of the fee.

“The Priory,” says Burton, “was enclosed by hills almost hanging over it, hiding the sun for the most part of the year from it, and had such a gloomy aspect as to affect even strangers.”

The number of nuns at the time of the dissolution was nine, and the gross annual revenue £13. 7s. 4d., net £12. 0s. 6d.

The priory was granted in the 32nd Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpeper, and afterwards came to the Tancred family, who are still the owners.

Valor Ecc. vol. v., 86.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 284.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 90.
Tanner's Notitia, 663.—*Torres' M. S. (North Riding)*, 145.

(*a*) Or “Erden,” or “Harden,” in the parish of Hawby, near Thirsk.

XII.—ARTHINGTON PRIORY, (*a*)—ST. MARY.

This nunnery, situated in a deep vale near the river Wharfe, was founded by Peter de Arthington, (*b*) in the latter end of the reign of king Stephen, or in the beginning of that of Henry II. Serle, the son of the founder, Peter the grandson, and Geoffrey his great great grandson, were donors, as were also others of the same family. Alice de Romeli was likewise a benefactrix. Grants were also made by Warin, the son of Gerald the chamberlain, William de Curey, Ralph Pouill, Avicia Stubhouse, Henry Stubhouse, and John Clerk.

The church of Maltby was given to this house by Roger de Clifford, and to which it was appropriated. Burton gives the endowment. In 1494, Elizabeth Popeley, the then prioress, was deprived "*propter notoriam incontinentiam.*"

Several of the Arthington family were interred in this monastery.

At the dissolution there were about nine nuns, who, on the 26th Nov. 1540, together with Elizabeth Hall, the prioress, surrendered the convent, and the prioress had an annuity granted to her of £5., and to each of the nuns an annual payment of £1. 6s. 8d. At the time of the dissolution, the gross revenues were £19., and the net £11. 8s. 4½d. per annum.

The site of this priory was granted by Henry VIII., A. D. 1543, to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange; in the 2nd Edward VI., another grant of it, along with divers messuages, was made to the archbishop; and, in the 4th Edward VI., licence was granted to alienate the same to Peter Hammond and others, as trustees, for the use of Thomas Cranmer, youngest son of the primate.

Valor Ecc., vol. v. 16.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 518.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 88.

Tanner's Notitia, 666.—*Torres' M. S. York*, 124.

XIII.—BURNHAM PRIORY. (*c*)

The nunnery of Burnham appears, by an inspeximus 2nd Edward III., to have been founded previous to the year 1262, by Richard, king of the Romans, brother to Henry III., by whom it was endowed with the manor and advowson of Burnham and other possessions, though some say it was founded by the ancestors of Roger de Muley, lord of Morpeth, in the time of king Henry III., and others, by the ancestors of Lord Dacre. Not long before the dissolution

(*a*) In the Parish of Adel.

(*b*) He was also a benefactor to Kirkstall.

(*c*) This nunnery was sometimes called Brunnum, Brunne, Nunbornholm, and Nunverholm.

there were eight nuns in this house.

At this latter period the gross revenues, which seem to have been derived chiefly from land at Burnham, were valued at £10. 3s. 3d., and the net at £8. 1s. 11d.

Elizabeth Kylburne was the last prioress. The site was granted 32nd Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, and again in the following year to Thomas earl of Rutland, and Thomas Tyrwhit.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 129.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 278.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 683.
Torres' M.S. (East Riding.) 1165

XIV.—ST. CLEMENT'S PRIORY, (a) YORK.

This nunnery, which was founded by archbishop Thurstan about A. D. 1130, stood two furlongs or thereabouts from the city, on the west side of the river, opposite to the priory of St. Andrew.

Archbishop Geoffrey (b) would have subjected the nuns resident here to the abbey of Godstow in Oxfordshire, but an appeal was thereupon made to Rome, and their liberties were eventually preserved to them. The church of Horton, in Ribblesdale, was given to the nuns by Alice de Staveley, and archbishop Gifford also gave to them the church of Thorp, super Ouse, now Bishopthorpe, both of which were appropriated to the nunnery.

Isabella Warde, the last prioress, surrendered the priory, there being at that time thirteen nuns resident; and a pension of £6. 13s. 4d. was thereupon granted to her. The gross yearly revenue amounted to £57. 7s. 9d., and the net to £55. 11s. 9d.

In the 32nd Henry VIII., the site of the priory was granted to Edward Skipwith, but in the year following it was in the possession of Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, who, in the next year, alienated it to Richard Goldthorp.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 2.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 323.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 651.
Torres' M.S. (York.) 777.—*Drake's Eboracum*, 247.

XV.—HANDALE (c) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

This nunnery was founded A. D. 1133 by the third William de Percy, and the advowson was granted, by Richard de Percy, in the time of king John, to

(a) Or, Clementhorpe.

(b) He was the natural son of king Henry II., by Fair Rosamond.

(c) Or Grenedale, in the parish of Lofthouse.

Richard Malebisse, and his heirs for ever, under a yearly payment of one pound of incense. No seal of this nunnery is known to be extant.

At the dissolution there were eight nuns in this house, although its gross revenues were only £28. 17s. 8d., and its net £13. 19s. 0d. per annum. At that time the prioress was Ann Lutton, to whom a pension of £6. 13s. 4d. was granted.

In the 35th Henry VIII., the site of the priory was granted to Ambrose Beckwith, gentleman, who was a descendant of Richard Malebisse. It was sold by Roger Beckwith, the last male descendant, to Mr. Sanderson, of Staiths, by whose daughter it passed, by marriage, to Thomas Richardson, Esq. It afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Stephenson, Esq.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 87.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 74.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 86.
Tanner's Notitia, 655.

XVI.—YEDDINGHAM (a) PRIORY,—ST. MARY.

This was a small priory, founded before the year 1163, either by Roger de Clere, or Heliwisia de Clere, for eight or nine nuns. The same Roger de Clere gave to this house all his land in Little Mareis, with the liberties of *tol*, *team*, *sac*, *soc*, and *infangtheof*; also two oxgangs of land in Wilton and pasture for two hundred sheep, all which his brother Ralph confirmed; and gave likewise the church of Sinnington. The church of Yeddingham was also given to this priory by Anketin de Heselarton, and the endowment of the vicarage is given by Burton. The conventual church was dedicated 17 Kal., September 25, Henry III., by the bishop of Withern, in Scotland, suffragan of the archbishop of York. He appointed the day of dedication to be solemnly kept as a holiday yearly in that parish for ever, granting to such persons who out of devotion went thither to solemnise the anniversary on the octaves thereof, pardon for forty days.

A charter of protection was granted to this nunnery by Henry II., and pope Innocent VIII. gave the nuns license to elect, when necessity required, a certain fit and devout priest to be their confessor.

Agnes Bradrick, who was the last prioress, had a pension of £6. 13s. 4d. assigned to her at the dissolution, at which time the gross yearly revenues were £26. 6s. 8d., and the net £21. 16s. 6d.

The site was granted 35th Henry VIII. to Robert Holgate, bishop of Llandaff, afterwards archbishop of York.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 273.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 285.
Tanner's Notitia, 670.—*Torres' M S.*, (*East Riding*.) 829.

(*) Called also Little Mareis, or De Parva Marisco.

XVII.—MOLESBY (*a*) PRIORY.

(ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.)

Bertram de Bulmer, () who lived in the reign of king Stephen, and the early part of that of Henry II., founded a monastery at Marton, in Galtries, for monks and nuns. The monks were of the Order of St. Augustin, and continued at Marton until the dissolution; but the nuns who, according to Dugdale, were of the Benedictine Order, migrated to Molesby, which was given to them by king Henry II.

The churches of Whenby and Thormanby were given to this priory, and the former was appropriated thereto, and the endowment of the vicarage is given by Burton.

3 Non. Sept., A. D. 1325, Dame Johanna de Burton, late prioress, was enjoined penance by the archbishop, for her carnal lapse with Sir Lawrence de Disteford, chaplain.

Phillippa Tennyson was the last prioress: there were then about nine nuns, and the net yearly revenues were £26. 2s. 6d.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 95.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 566.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 269.

Tanner's Notitia, 671.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*North Riding*), 49.

Gill's Vallis Eboracensis, 418.

XVIII.—MARRICK (*c*) PRIORY,—ST. ANDREW, OR, THE VIRGIN MARY.

This nunnery was founded in the latter end of king Stephen's reign, or, perhaps, in the beginning of that of Henry II., by Roger de Aske, with the consent, of Conan earl of Richmond.

After the general dissolution of the lesser monasteries, license was granted in the 28th Henry VIII. to continue this house; but on the 15th September, 1539, it was, surrendered by Christabella Cowper, the then prioress, who thereupon received a grant of an annual pension of five pounds. There were then sixteen nuns. The gross revenues at that time were £64. 18s. 9d., and the net £48. 18s. 2d. per annum.

(*a*) Or Melseby, but now called Moxby, in the parish of Marton.

(*b*) Bertram de Bulmer was sheriff of Yorkshire in the 5th Stephen, and for many years afterwards. The male line failed after four generations, and Emma, daughter of Bertram de Bulmer, married Geoffrey de Nevill, by which Branspeth, the chief seat of the Bulmers, came to the Neville family.—*Dugdale's Bar.*, vol. 1, 392.

(*c*) Or Maryke, or Marigge.

In the 31st Henry VIII., the site was granted to John Uvedale, and his heirs and assigns, for twenty-one years. It is now, or lately was, the property of James Pigott, Esq.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 237.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 244.

Burton's Mon. Ebor., 269.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 669.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*Peculiars.*) 1451.

Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. i.

XIX.—MONKTON (*a*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

It is supposed that this nunnery was either founded, or greatly augmented, by William de Arches, and Ivetta, his wife, about the time of king Stephen. Matilda, their daughter, was a nun in this house.

In A. D. 1394, Margaret Fayrfax, the prioress, was accused at a visitation of that house, of being very lax in the enforcement of monastic discipline, addicted to secular dress and pleasures, and too lenient in restoring nuns who had fallen into crime.

The churches of Kirk Hammerton, Askam Richard, or West Askam, given by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife; Kirkby juxta Ouseburn, Walton chapel, St. George in York, and Naburn, were appropriated to this priory. Burton gives the endowment of Askam.

At the dissolution the gross revenues were £85. 14s. 8d., and the net £75. 12s. 4½d. per annum.

No impression of the seal of this house is known to be extant.

In the 29th Henry VIII., the site was granted to John Nevil Lord Latimer, and for many years has been in the Jolliffe family, and it is now the property of John Jolliff Tufnell, Esq.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 255.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. vi., 192.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 87.

Tanner's Notitia, 663.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*Peculiars.*) 1459.

XX.—KELYING (*a*) PRIORY,—ST. MARY MAGDELINE AND ST. HELEN.

Founded *circa* 1152, by Agnes de Arches, called in the charter Agnes de Catfosse, in the reign of king Stephen, to which the church of Killing was given, and the donation was confirmed by Richard St. Quintin.

(*) Or Nun Monkton.

(†) Or Chilling, now called Nunkeeling.

After the nunnery had been suppressed by king Henry VIII., the house was refounded on the 14th December, 1537; but on the 10th September, 1540, it was surrendered by Christiana Broghe, or Burgh, the last prioress, who had thereupon assigned to her a pension of £8. per annum.

There were generally about twelve nuns resident here, and the gross yearly revenues were valued at £50. 17s. 2d., and the net at £35. 15s. 5d. per annum.

The register, which was seen by Dugdale, perished in the fire at the Cottonian library in 1731.

The site and demesnes of the nunnery were sold 32nd Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, knight, to be held in capite by knight's service.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 115.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 185.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 385.
Tanner's Notitia, 664.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*East Riding*), 1671.

XXI—ROSEDALE (a) PRIORY,—ST. MARY AND ST. LAWRENCE.

Robert de Stuteville, founded this nunnery in the reign of Richard I.; but there is some doubt whether it was of the Benedictine or Cistercian Order. In 1310, the patronage was in the Wake family. The church of Thorpenhon, in the diocese of Carlisle, was appropriated thereto, by Sibella de Valloniis.

At the dissolution, there were eight or nine nuns in this house, exclusive of Mary Marshall, the prioress. Its gross annual revenue was £41. 13s. 8d., and its net, £37. 12s. 5d.

The site of the monastery was granted 9th July, 30th Henry VIII., to Ralph, earl of Westmorland.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iv. 316 —*Burton's Mon. Ebor*, 379.
Tanner's Notitia, 678.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*North Riding*), 1665.

XXII.—THICKHED (b) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

This nunnery was founded by Roger Fitz Roger, (c) in the reign of king Richard I. Burton is of opinion that the name had its origin from the wood, which then covered this part of the land, being higher than the adjacent grounds.

The castle and bailiwick of Wheldrake, were given to this priory by Richard Malebisse, but circa A. D. 1214, Sibella, the prioress, quit claim thereto to the abbot of Fountains.

(a) Or Russedale, in the parish of Middleton.

(b) Thickwed, or Tykenwed, in the parish of Thorganby.

(c) Probably the nephew of Eustace Fitz John.—*Dugdale's Bar.*, 572.

Katherine Chapman was prioress at the dissolution. At that time the gross yearly revenue was £23. 12s. 3d., and the net £20. 18s. 10d.

In the 23rd Henry VIII., the site of the priory was granted to John Aske Esq., in whose family the patronage had previously been for some years; it having descended to them from the Hayes, afterwards, it passed through the Robinson family, into that of Waite, and is now the property of the Rev. Dunnington Jefferson.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 94.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. iv. 384.—*Burton's Mon.* 280.
Tanner's Notitia, 677.

XXIII.—WILBERFOSS PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Bishop Tanner says, this nunnery was founded in the year 1153 by Alan the son of Helias de Catton; but there is some doubt whether it was not founded earlier. The parish church of Wilberfoss, with the chapel of Newton-upon-Derwent, was given to this priory by William the son of Robert de Wilberfoss.

Elizabeth Lorde was the last prioress here. There were twelve nuns resident at the time of the dissolution, (a) exclusive of the superior, and the net revenue was then £21. 16s. 0d.

The site was granted 7th Edward VI., to George Gale, Esq. and Mary his wife.

Valor. Ecc., vol. v., 142.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., 354.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, 417.
Tanner's Notitia, 665.—*Torres' M.S.*, (*East Riding*), 1179.

XXIV.—HOLY TRINITY,—PRIORY IN YORK.

From very early times a church stood in the west part of the city of York, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and which appears to have been endowed for canons. It is twice mentioned in Domesday Book. Probably it was brought to ruin during the siege of York, and its site, as perhaps also its possessions, became a part of the fee of Ralph Paganell, (b) one of the followers of William the Conqueror.

(*) There were nineteen at the election of a prioress in 1310.

(b) Ralph Paganell is named in Domesday Book as holding fifteen lordships in Yorkshire. He was sheriff of that county in the time of the Conqueror, and was also a benefactor to St. Mary's abbey: he was succeeded by his son Fulke, and the latter by his son Ralph. Gervas, the son of Ralph, dying without male issue, the barony descended upon William his brother, who founded the abbey of Drax. The male line of the Paganells failed 12th Edward II.—*Dugdale's Bar.*, vol. I., 431.

This Ralph Paganell restored the service of the church, and endowed it largely, and placed Benedictine monks in it in lieu of canons. In the year 1089, he gave it as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin Marmonstier, at Tours, to be perpetually possessed by that abbey, and to be at the ordering of its convent.

In 49th Henry III., the prior was summoned to parliament. (*a*) Upon the suppression of the alien priories, this house was suffered to remain, and in the 4th Henry VI. it was made denizen by consent of parliament.

The heirs of the founder claimed no right in the temporalities upon the death of any prior, but only to place a porter there, to see that the goods of the priory were not stolen during the vacation, and that when a prior should be deputed by the abbot of Marmonstier, he might thereupon take possession of the priory without any contradiction. The monks appear, in 1274, to have made an attempt to dispossess the abbot of Marmonstier of his authority, whereupon the abbot supplicated king Edward I.

On 3 Non. Feb. A. D. 1307, Oliver de Gages, the then prior of this house, was excommunicated by the archbishop of York.

The following churches were given to the priory by Ralph Paganell :—

Holy Trinity in York, St. Helen's in Fishergate, All Saints in North-street, St. Bridget's in Micklegate, St. James's Chapel without the walls, Bilbrough Free Chapel, Adel, Barton in Rydale, Crambe, a Mediety, Hoton in Bilaham, Holbeck chapel Leeds, Monkton, Newton, and St. Helen's Thurnscoe. Also the churches of Barton, Erneham, Rasyn, and Rochbury in Lincolnshire. There were also very large possessions belonging to this priory.

Prior to the dissolution, the visitors reported upon immoralities, which had been alleged to have occurred in this house.

Richard Speyte was the last prior, and he joined with his monks in the surrender. In the 26th Henry VIII., the gross revenues were valued at £196. 17s. 2d., and the net at £169. 9s. 10d. per annum.

The site and demesne lands were granted in the 34th Henry VIII. to Leonard Beckwith, and in 1736 the site belonged to the Goodricks, of Ribstan; but they are now in the possession of the Fairfax family. A portion of the church is still remaining, and constitutes the present parish church. The steeple was blown down in 1651, but rebuilt by the parish. The gateway of the monastery is also still standing.

Mon. Ang. vol. iv. 686.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 641.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 790.

(*) At which time the deans of York, Sarum, Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells, were also summoned.

XXV.—HEADLEY, (*a*) A CELL TO THE HOLY TRINITY, YORK.

Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its founder was Ypolitus de Bram, in the time of King Henry I., and it appears to have been inhabited, in 1290, by only one monk.

Mon. Ang. vol. iv. 686.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 650.

Cluniac Houses.

I.—PONTEFRACT (*b*) PRIORY,—ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Robert de Lacy, (*c*) who was the son of the first Ilbert de Lacy, founded this priory in the reign of William Rufus, but it does not appear to have been finished until the consecration of its church, by archbishop Rogers, in 1159.

(*a*) In the parish of Bramham.

(*b*) Or Kyrkeby, Kirkby, or Brokenbrigge.

(*c*) This Robert also gave lands to the monks of Sallay. Both he and his son Ilbert were expelled the realm, by Henry I., and Guy de la Val held the honor of Pontefract until king Stephen's time, when Ilbert re-entered, and an agreement was made with Hugh de la Val. (See Nostel priory.) Ilbert, called the second, and who fought at the Battle of the Standard, married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, and was succeeded by his brother Henry, who founded Kirkstall. Henry gave the church of St. John in Pontefract, to the priory of Pontefract, and his ferry at Castleford, together with the government of St. Nicholas's hospital at Pontefract, and the lordship of Headingly; he also gave the church of Relintune to the Knights Templars. Robert, his son, built Clithero castle, and died without issue, in 1193, and was buried at Kirkstall, and was succeeded by Sir Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, and grandson of Richard Fitz Eustace. This Roger, gave to the abbey of Fountains his lordship of Bradley, and died in 1211. John, his son, was made earl of Lincoln. Edmund, son of John, built the house of the White friars in Pontefract, and his widow Alice gave the church of Leeds to the priory of the Holy Trinity in York. Henry de Lacy, the last earl, on his death-bed, called to his son-in-law, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, brother of king Edward I.,

The priory (*a*) was, from its very beginning, subjected to the foreign house of La Charité sur Loire, whence its earliest monks were imported. Its original grants were confirmed and augmented by Hugh de la Val, as also by Henry de Lacy.

The right of interment, saving the privileges of neighbouring churches, was granted to the house by pope Celestine, and he also gave to the monks the privilege of performing divine offices during the time of any general interdict; but with certain restrictions, viz., with closed doors, in a low voice, and without the ringing of bells, all persons excommunicated and interdicted being prohibited from forming part of such congregations.

The following churches were appropriated to this monastery:—

Ledsham, All Saints in Pontefract, Kippax, Darrington, Silkston, St. Clement's in Pontefract, St. Mary de Foro, Slaidburne, St. Michael at Catwick, and Cawthorn; also the church of Walley in Cheshire, the chapel and tithes of the castle of Clitheroe, the church of St. Mary Magdalen there, and the churches of Colne and Burnley.

The priory was surrendered 23rd November, 1540, by James Thwaytes, the then prior, who had a pension of £50. per annum settled upon him. There were at that time, in addition to the prior, seven brethren and one novice, the gross yearly revenue being £472. 16s. 10½d., and the net £337. 14s. 8d.

The site, with the demesne, was farmed out until the 7th Edward VI., when a grant was made to George, lord Talbot. The property now belongs to the earl of Harewood. Of this priory, which stood in what is now an extraparochial place called Monk Hill, there are at present scarcely any remains.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 65.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 118.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 643.

Torres' M.S. York, 35.

II.—BRETTON (*b*) PRIORY,—ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

Founded by Adam Fitz Swain, (*c*) in the 3rd year of the reign of Henry II. It was at first subordinate to the priory of St. John of Pontefract, but in 1269,

and made an exhortation to him, which is given at length in Dugdale's Baronage, from which the following is an extract:—"Seeth thou the Church of England, heretofore honorable and free, enslaved by Romish oppression, and the king's unjust exactions." By Henry's death, without male issue, the honour of Pontefract came to the before-mentioned Thomas, earl of Lancaster.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 95.

(*a*) In Henry de Lacy's charter it is spoken of as dedicated to St. Mary and St. John.

(*b*) Or Lund, in Latin, *Lunda*, now called Monk Bretton.

(*c*) Adam Fitz Swain was the son of Aluric, who gave the church of Silkston, with six oxgangs of land to the monks of Pontefract; and to the canons of Nostel, the churches of Felkirk and Adwick, together with a moiety of the church of Mexbrough, and other possessions.

a final arrangement was made under the authority of a commission from pape Alexander IV., whereby a small annual payment only was directed to be made to Pontefract.

The rectories of Darton, Royston, Bolton-upon-Derne, and Hickleton, were appropriated to this house. It had also the church of Bretton.

Prior Richard de Halghiton was removed by archbishop Melton, "*propter crimina.*" William Browne, the last prior, together with thirteen monks, surrendered this house on the 21st November, 1539, its gross annual revenue being £323. 8s. 2d., and its net £239. 3s. 6d. The goods and chattels were then sold for £347. 3s. 8d., besides which there were 642 ounces of plate and jewels. The prior had a pension of £40 per annum assigned to him. Dr. Hunter gives a catalogue of the books in the library at Bretton at the dissolution.

The site was granted 32nd Henry VIII., to William Blitheman, who sold it to George, earl of Shrewsbury. His four sons having died without male issue, the estate came to Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot the fourth son, who was first married to a son of Sir Thomas Holcroft, and, afterwards, to Sir William Armin, of Osgodeby, in the county of Lincoln. At her decease she gave it to Sir Gervase Pierrepont, fourth son of the earl of Kingston.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 42.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 131.

Burton's Mon. Ebor. 91.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 671.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 67.

Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. ii. 271.

III.—LASTINGHAM (^a) PRIORY.

Founded by St. Cedd, in the reign of Edebald, king of Deira, about A.D. 648. It was destroyed in the Danish wars about A.D. 870, but again restored about the year 1078, when Stephen, abbot of Whitby, and some monks from that place, removed hither; they removed again A. D. 1088 to York.

Mon. Ang. vol. i. 342.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 632.

The above-mentioned Adam ratified his father's grants; and also gave to the abbey of St. Mary at York, the hermitage of St. Andrew, and to the Knights Templars, eight oxgangs of land in Belmtone; he likewise endowed the priory of Monk Bretton. Adam left issue two daughters; viz,—Maud, the wife of Montbelon, and Annabil.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 590.

(^a) Or Laestingean, Lastingaen, Lestingey, Lestingaham.

IV.—ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY. (*a*)

A priory was founded at Beverley about A. D. 700, by St. John of Beverley, but it was destroyed by the Danes in the year 866, and refounded as a collegiate church in 925.—*Vid.* Cathedral and Collegiate churches, *postea*.

Mon. Ang. vol. ii. 127.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 635.

V.—RIPON.

Founded before A. D. 661, by Eata, to whom this site had been given by Alchfrid, king of Northumbria; but as he and his monks refused to celebrate Easter according to the usage of the Roman church, they were sent away by St. Wilfrid.

The monastery was refounded by king Athelstan, and was afterwards burnt by king Eldred about A. D. 950.

It was again refounded by archbishop Oswald, and about the time of the Conquest was endowed by archbishop Aldred, who made it collegiate.—*Vid.* Cathedral and Collegiate churches, *postea*.

Mon. Ang. vol. ii. 731.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 633.

(* John, afterwards called St. John of Beverley, was born at Harpham, in Yorkshire. He received his education first at Whitby, in the foundation of St. Hilda, and afterwards under Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury. At a subsequent period he became a hermit at Hameshalg, in Northumberland, afterwards bishop of Hexham, and, finally, archbishop of York; whence, having sat thirty-three years, eight months, and fourteen days, he retired A. D. 717, and lived privately at Beverley, and died on the 7th May, A. D. 721.

King Henry V. attributed his victory at Agincourt, to the intercession of this saint, on whose day it happened; and on this occasion a Synod, held at London, A. D. 1416, ordered his festival to be kept all over England.

Cistercian Houses.

I.—RIEVAULX (^a) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded A. D. 1131, by Walter Espec. (^b) The founder allotted to certain of the monks, who had been sent to England in 1128, by St. Bernard of Clarevall, a solitary place in Blakemore, near Hamlac, (now Helmsley,) surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling; it was near the angles of three different vales, through each of which a rivulet ran, and that passing where the abbey was built, being called Rie, the vale from this took its name.

The monks were exempted by bull of pope Alexander III., in 1160, from payment of tithes, and other privileges were conferred upon them. The last abbot was Richard Blyton.

There were twenty-three monks at the surrender, exclusive of the abbot.

The gross annual value, at the dissolution, was £351. 14s. 6d., and the net £278. 10s. 2d. The site was granted 30th Henry VIII., to Thomas, earl of Rutland, who was a descendant of Walter Espec, and by Catherine, daughter and heiress of Roger, earl of Rutland, it became the property of her husband George Villars, duke of Buckingham; his son, the second duke, sold it to Sir Charles Duncombé, knight, in whose family it still remains. (^c)

Valor. Ecc. vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 274.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor* 358.

Tanner's Notitia, 652.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 297.

(^a) Or Rievall, or River, in the parish of Helmsley.

(^b) *Vid.* Kirkham priory. He was lord of Helmsley, then called Hamlac, and was one of the commanders at the Battle of the Standard. Dugdale gives his speech before the battle. He was a man of large stature, and was buried at Rievaulx, leaving three sisters, to one of whom, Adeline, wife of Peter de Ros, he gave the patronage of the abbey of Kirkham and Rievaulx. The abbey of Warden in Bedfordshire was also founded by him.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 590.

(^c) One of the registers of the abbey is in the Cottonian library, which contains the following tetrastich, prophesying its destruction:—

"Two men came riding over Hackney-way,
The one on a black horse, the other on a grey;
The one unto the other did say,—
'Lo! yonder stood Rievass, that fair abbey.'"

II.—FOUNTAINS (^a) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

In the year 1132, thirteen Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Mary in York, left that house, intending to observe a more strict and reformed rule elsewhere, whereupon archbishop Thurstan gave them the present site, in what was then called Skeldale, there to found an abbey of the Cistercian Order.

William, archbishop of York, having been deposed in 1140, those soldiers who favoured him came to Fountains to seize Henry, the abbot thereof, whom they thought to have been the principal cause of the archbishop's fall, but not finding him there, they burnt the monastery, and part of the oratory. The fabric of the church was begun anew in 1204, by John de Ebor, and it was finished in 1245, by John de Cantia. In 1294, the monks of Clarevall, who had been sent as visitors into England, were written to by archbishop Romaine, who informed them of the depressed state of the abbey, which it appeared was partly owing to the misconduct and extravagance of the monks. In the year 1319, the monks were, by Edward II., exempted from taxes, in consequence of the Scots having once or twice burnt many of their houses, and destroyed the produce of their lands. (^b) By an inquisition, taken in 1363, the granges belonging to the monks at Aldbrough, Slenningford, Sutton, Cowton, Cayton, Bramley, Bradley, Kilnsey, and Thorpe, were stated to have become so ruinous that they were not able to repair them; but afterwards the house became wealthy, and great privileges were conferred upon it, the principal benefactors being earl Alan, (the second,) Roger de Mowbray, Roger de Lacy, John, earl of Lincoln, Eustace Fitz John, Alicia de Gant, Alicia de Romeli, archbishop Thurstan, Ralph Mauleverer, Robert de Sartis, and Raganeld his wife.

Robert Fraunke, who was elected abbot in 1410, was afterwards expelled, and in 1537, William Thirske, the then abbot, was hanged at Tyburn for denying the king's supremacy.

This house had the church of Kirkby Ouseburn given by Hugh Murdoc, but which was afterwards sold to archbishop Walter Gray, and appropriated to the precentorship of York. Also Raynington, alias Rainton, St. Michael on the Mount, Stayburne, and Crossthaite in Cumberland.

The last abbot, Marmaduke Bradley, surrendered the abbey in 1540, and had a pension of £100 assigned him; at which time, the gross annual value was £1173. 0s. 7½d., and its net, £998. 6s. 8½d., and it possessed 2356 horned

(^a) In Latin "De Fontibus," in the township of Markington and parish of Ripon.

(^b) Kings Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., Henry III., Edward I., Richard II., and Henry VI.; popes Innocent IV., and Alexander IV., and archbishops Thurstan, Murdoc, and Roger, conferred various privileges upon this house, which are all specified by Dugdale and Burton.

cattle, 1326 sheep, 1326 horses, 86 swine, 79 quarters of wheat on the demesnes, 117 quarters rye, 12 quarters oats, 134 quarters of corn in the granaries, 128 quarters, and 392 loads of hay. (*a*) Here were also deposited the following alleged relics; viz.,—a piece of St. Anne's scalp, and a rib of St. Lawrence.

The site of the abbey was granted 32nd Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham, and in the reign of king James I., Fountains hall was built out of the ruins by Sir Stephen Proctor.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 253.—*Reg. in the Cottonian Library*, cxii.

Mon. Ang. vol. v. 286.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 141.

Tanner's Notitia, 653.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 1445.

III.—BYLAND (*b*) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Gerald, the abbot of Furnes in Lincolnshire, with twelve monks fled to York, in consequence of the incursions of the Scots. There they were, for some time, hospitably entertained by archbishop Thurstan, who afterwards recommended them to Roger de Mowbray, (*c*) son of Nigel de Albini; but he, being then a minor in the custody of king Stephen, his mother Gundreda entertained them at her own castle of Thirsk for a little while, and then sent them, A. D.

(*a*) The plate was valued at £708. 5s. 9½d. The value, per ounce, was, in the majority of cases, taken at 4s. 4d.

(*b*) Or, De Bella Landa, Begelanda, or, Beechland, in the parish of Old Byland.

(*c*) Roger de Mowbray was, the son of Nigel de Albini, the younger brother of William de Albini, from whom the ancient earls of Arundel were descended. He took the name of Mowbray, by the special command of Henry I., his father having received a grant of all the estate of Robert de Mowbray, duke of Northumberland, then forfeited by reason of treason, and he was one of the commanders at the Battle of the Standard. He went with St. Louis to the Holy Land, where he slew a gigantic Saracen in single combat, and was afterwards taken prisoner by Saladin, but redeemed by the Knights Templars, to whom he was a great benefactor. He married Alice de Gant, and was buried in the abbey of Byland, near to his mother Gundreda.

This Roger gave to the abbey of St. Mary in York, the Isle of Santoft in Lincolnshire; to Rievaulx, Welburn and Hovetun; to Fountains, Bramley, all Nidderdale, and lands at Pateley; to Jervaulx, all his lands at Masham; to the hospital of St. Leonard in York, the ninth sheaf of all his corn increasing throughout all his lordships in England; and to Bridlington, lands in Freslington and Marton, besides extensive donations to other religious houses. Thomas Mowbray, his descendant, was created duke of Norfolk by king Richard II., but was afterwards banished, and died at Venice, on his return from Jerusalem. He left two sons and two daughters, one of which latter married Sir James Berkeley, and the other Sir Robert Howard; and on the death of Ann, duchess of York, the only child of his great grandson John, duke of Norfolk, who died 15th Edward IV., without male issue, the inheritance of this great house came to the families of Berkeley and Howard.—*Dugdale's Bar.*, Vol. i. 122.

1138, to Robert de Alneto, her relative, then a hermit at Hode, where she supplied them with necessaries during the minority of her son; but, as the sending provisions so far was inconvenient, Roger de Mowbray, at the request of his mother and the archbishop, gave them, A. D. 1140, his cow pasture of Crambe, and all the land of Wilden, Seakilden, and Ergum, for their support. The abbot, A. D. 1142, went to Savigni in Normandy, and procured an exemption from subjection to Furnes, he died in the same year, and was buried at Hode.

Roger de Mowbray also gave, in the year 1143, to the monks (who had increased both in numbers and possessions,) the church and town of Byland, now called Old Byland; being almost opposite to the abbey of Rievaulx. This he did at the instance of his mother Gundreda.

The residence at Old Byland having proved to be inconvenient, especially as the two abbeys were within the sound of each other's bells, the monks of Byland removed, in the year 1147, to Stocking, near Coxwold, then called Cuckwold, under Blackhou hill, where two carucates of land were given to them by Roger de Mowbray, on which to build a monastery.

The town of Old Byland being reduced to a grange, a chapel was built by the monks at Scalton, within the parish of Byland, with the consent of the archbishop Murdoc, and to this new place the monks repaired, and built a small church, a cloister, and some houses, and remained there thirty years; when, after having cleared a large tract of wood-land, and drained the marshes, they removed again, on the eve of All Saints, (23rd Henry II., A. D. 1177,) a little more to the eastward, where they built a noble church and monastery.

Many privileges and exemptions were granted to this abbey by kings Henry II., Henry III., and Henry VI., and the popes Adrian IV., Alexander III., Innocent III., Honorius III., Alexander IV., and Gregory IX.; (a) its possessions were very extensive, among which were the church of Kirkby Moorside, given by Roger de Mowbray, and a moiety of the churches of Bubwith and Rillington; the former given by John de Mowbray, and the latter by William de Kaytona. No common seal of the abbey has yet been found. The monastery of Fors was subject to this house.

This house was preserved by the king's letters patent, (30th January, 28th Henry VIII.,) from the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, and re-founded; but it was eventually surrendered, 30th Henry VIII., by John Ledes, *alias* Alanbrigg, the last abbot and twenty-four monks. Its annual gross revenue was £295. 5s. 4d., and its net, £238. 9s. 4½d. There were, at the time of the surrender, seven bells, 100 fodder of lead, and 516 ounces of plate. The site and the greater part of the demesne lands, were granted to Sir William Pickeringe, knight, but are now in the Stapylton family.

*Valor Ecc. vol. v. 93.—Mon. Ang. vol. v. 343.—Burton's Mon Ebor. 328.
Tanner's Notitia, 657.—Torres' M.S. North Riding, 370.*

(a) And which are specified by Dugdale and Burton.

IV.—MEAUX (^a) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

William le Grosse (^b) earl of Albemarle, founded this abbey in the year 1150. Richard de Otringham, Sir John de Fryboys, knight, and Peter de Malo-laco, (^c) were also benefactors.

In the year 1392, the members of the house consisted of an abbot and twenty-six monks.

The churches of Nafferton, Skipsea, Kayingham, and Easington, belonged to this house; the former was given by Sir Henry Percy, and the two latter by king Edward I., in part recompense for the manor of Myton, and town of Kingston-upon-Hull, then passed over to the crown.

Richard Draper was the last abbot, who, at the dissolution, had a pension of £40, assigned to him, and each of the monks had also an annual grant of £6.

(^a) Otherwise Melsa, in the parish of Wawne.

(^b) Odo, earl of Champagne, was cousin to William the Conqueror, and married Adeliza, his sister. The whole of Holderness was given to him by the king; this Odo gave the manor of Hornsea, with the church, as also Marram, with the fishery and Thorp, near adjoining, to the abbey of St. Mary in York; Stephen his son, had the title of earl of Albemarle in France, and went to the Holy Land with duke Robert. He founded the monastery of Albemarle in Normandy, and endowed it with large possessions, both in Normandy and Holderness, and also gave to the abbey of St. Mary in York, Fulford, and lands at Acaster, Flaxton and Thornton. William, his son, surnamed Le Grosse, was the chief commander at the Battle of the Standard, and he ended his days in the monastery of Bridlington; William founded the Abbey of Meaux in consequence of a vow which he made to go to Jerusalem, but as he could not well perform the same by reason of his age and corpulency, a monk of Fountains, called Adam, negotiated with pope Eugenius III for an absolution; this he obtained, on condition that he should build a monastery on a spot to be selected by the said Adam, who, after viewing all the earl's estates struck his staff into the ground at Meaux, exclaiming, "this place shall be called the king's court, the vineyard of heaven, and the gate of life, here shall be ordained a people worshipping Christ." William le Grosse also founded Thornton-on-Humber, and Bytham in Lincolnshire, and died in 1179, and was buried in the abbey of Thornton-on-Humber.

William le Grosse married Cicely, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, nephew to Malcolm king of Scotland, by Alice, daughter of Robert de Romili, lord of Shipton, by whom he acquired all Craven. William le Grosse only left a daughter Hawise, who married William de Mandevil, by whom she had no issue, and she afterwards married William de Fortibus, by whom she had a son William. William de Fortibus the second, was one of the Barons at Runnemed; he set out for the Holy Land, but died at sea, in the Mediterranean, in 1242, leaving only a daughter Aveline, who married Edmund Crouchback, second son of king Henry II. Isabella his widow gave lands to Bolton Abbey.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 60.

(^c) This Peter was one of king John's barons, and was said, but it is supposed falsely, to have been the murderer of Prince Arthur. There were seven Peter de Mauleys, lords of Mulgrave Castle, in succession. The seventh Peter left two daughters, Constance and Elizabeth, by whom the inheritance came to be divided between the Bigots and the Salvains.—*Dugdale's Bar.* Vol. i. 736.

The gross annual revenue was then £445. 10s. 5½d., and the net, £298. 6s. 4½d. The site was granted, 3rd Edward VI., to John earl of Warwick.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 108.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 388.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 661.

Torres' M.S. East Riding, 1497.

V.—SYNNINGTHWAITE (a) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY,

Founded about the year 1160, by Bertram de Hacket (b) by whom its site was given. This gift was confirmed by Roger de Mowbray, his lord, and also by archbishop Ludham, who took the nuns under his protection, pronouncing a malediction against those who should injure them, and a blessing upon their benefactors. The church of Bilton was given to them by Gundreda, the daughter of the founder, but which they relinquished in 1293, in order that a prebend might be formed in York cathedral. Their possessions were confirmed to the nuns by popes Alexander III., Lucius III., and Gregory VIII., as also by king Henry II.

Katherine Forster was the last prioress, and, at the dissolution of the house, its gross annual revenues were valued at £62. 6s. and its net, £60. 9s. 2d. There were then twelve nuns, exclusive of the prioress. The site was granted 30th Henry VIII., to Robert Tempest, gent.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 4.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v.—463.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 325.

Tanner's Notitia, 668.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 116.

VI.—ESHOLT (c) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY,

Founded about the latter part of the reign of Henry II., or, in the beginning of that of Richard I., by the family of Ward, for nuns. Some think there was previously, a small house here, dedicated to St. Leonard, or, according to others, to St. James.

King Richard II. gave licence to Margaret Clifford, to grant to these nuns, who were only about six in number, the advowson of the church of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme.

(*) In the parish of Bilton, near Wetherby.

(b) Fitz Alan of Bedale, commonly called Alan Fitz Brian, was nephew to Alan, earl of Brittany; he was sheriff of Northumberland, and governor of the castles of Newcastle, Pickering, and Scarbro', in the reign of king Henry III. He was the son of Agnes, daughter of the above-named Bertram de Hacket, and heir of Gilbert, and he gave to the nuns of Synningthwaite, a toft and a croft at Askam Bryau.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 33.

He left a son who died, without male issue, 30th, Edward I.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 53.

(c) Otherwise Escholt, Eschewolde, or Essold, in the parish of Guiseley,

No common seal of this house, nor any seal of its prioresses, have been met with.

The last prioress was Elizabeth Pudsey, and the gross value, at the dissolution, was £19. 0s. 3d.; the net, £13. 5s. 4d.

The site was granted 1 Edward VI., to Henry Thompson, gent. Afterwards it passed into the family of Calverley; but about the year 1754, it was sold to Robert Stansfield, Esq., and afterwards became the property of Joshua Crompton, Esq., who married the granddaughter and heiress of Mr. Stansfield.

There are only a few pointed arches now remaining.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 16.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 470.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 139.
Tanner's Notitia, 673.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 120

VII.—HAMPOLE (*a*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

William de Clarefai, and Avicia de Tani his wife, founded this house, about the year 1170, for fourteen or fifteen nuns. It afterwards possessed the churches of Aldwick-in-the-Street, given by Albreda de Lizures, and Melton, given by Avicia de Tani, and Sibella de Clarefai. Richard Rolle, commonly called Richard de Hampole, was interred here, and many persons resorted to his tomb in pilgrimage.

The last prioress was Isabella Arthington, who had been elected in 1518, and who surrendered the house on the 19th November, 31 Henry VIII.; upon which, she had a pension of £10 per annum assigned to her. At the dissolution, the gross annual revenue was valued at £83. 6s. 11d., and the net at £63. 5s. 8d.

The site and the demesnes of the abbey were granted, 6th Edward VI., to Francis Aislaby, Esq.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 43.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 486.
Burton's Mon. Ebor. 264.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 673.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 998.
Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. 375

(*) Otherwise Hanepole, or Hampoll, *Extra-parochial*, and situated on the road between Doncaster and Wakefield.

VIII.—SWINE (*a*) PRIORY—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Robert de Verti founded this house, before the reign of king Stephen, for a prioress and fourteen or fifteen nuns. The church and monastery appear to have been destroyed by fire some time before the year 1308.

The church of Swine, and the chapel of Drypole, given by Robert de Verti, belonged to this house. Burton gives the endowment of the vicarage of Swine.

Dorothy Knight was the last prioress: she surrendered the abbey on the 9th September, 31 Henry VIII., when she thereupon had a pension of £13. 6s. 8d. per annum assigned to her, and which was still payable in 1553. The gross revenue at the dissolution was £134. 6s. 9½d., and the net £82. 3s. 9½d. The site was granted on the 35th Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham, knight, but it seems to have again come into the hands of the crown; as, in the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, the site was granted to Sir John Constable, knight, to be held by military service. No traces of the building are extant.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 114.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 493.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 252.

Tanner's Notitia, 666.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1465.

Thompson's Church of Swine.

IX.—ROCHE (*b*) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Richard de Builli, (*c*) and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Wickeresai, founded this house in the year 1147. The church of Hatfield was given to the abbey, 19 Edward III., for the support of twelve additional monks, by John, earl of Warren, and the endowment of the vicarage is given by Burton.

Henry Cundal was the last abbot, who, with seventeen monks, surrendered the monastery 23rd June, A. D. 1539, and he had then conferred upon him an annual pension of £33. 6s. 8d., which he still enjoyed in 1553. At his departure he was allowed to take his books, and the fourth part of the plate, cattle, and household stuff, a chalice, a vestment, and thirty pounds in money, together with a convenient portion of corn. Every monk had a half year's pension in advance, and twenty pounds towards his apparel, and to each servant was granted a reward of half a year's wages. Dugdale gives an inventory of the plate.

(*a*) Otherwise Swinhey, or Swina.

(*b*) Otherwise De Rupe, in the parish of Maltby.

(*c*) John de Builli, lord of the honor of Tickhill, was probably the father of this Richard, and left a daughter Idonea, who married Robert lord Vipont. She was a great heiress, and left to this house the lordship of Sandbeck.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i., 248.

The gross revenue of the house, in the 26th Henry VIII., was £271. 19s. 4d., and the net £224. 2s. 5d. per annum. At the time of the dissolution, the cattle consisted of four score oxen, kine, and young beasts, five cart horses, two mares, one foal, one stag, and six score sheep; there were also twelve feather beds, and four score quarters of wheat. No register of this house is extant.

The site was granted 38 Henry VIII., to William Ramsden, and Thomas Vavasor. Its present owner is the earl of Scarborough. The ruins of the abbey, which are not extensive, are situated in a deep narrow vale.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 41.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 501.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 319.

Tanner's Notitia, 651.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 23.

X.—DUNSCROFT, IN THE PARISH OF HATFIELD,

Was a cell to the abbey of Roche.

Mon. Ang. vol. v. 502.

XI.—BASEDALE, (*a*)—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded by Ralph de Nevill, (*b*) about A. D. 1162, with the license of Adam de Brus, for a prioress and nine or ten nuns. It was first established at Thorpe, and afterwards at Nunthorpe, near Stokesley; but towards the latter part of the reign of king Henry II., Basedale was given to the nuns by Guido de Bovingcourt, where they afterwards settled. The nuns had a burial place at Stokesley, by permission of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's at York, and for which, they paid a yearly acknowledgment of half a pound of frankincense.

The last prioress was Elizabeth Raighton, or Rowton, who was elected in 1527, and by whom the house was surrendered, and an annual pension of £6. 13s. 4d. was thereupon conferred upon her, and which was still payable in 1553. At the dissolution the gross annual revenue was valued at £21. 9s. 4d., and the net £20. 1s. 4d. No register has hitherto been discovered, or is any seal of the house known to be extant.

(*a*) Hutton, Hutton, or Nunthorpe, parish of Stokesley.

(*b*) The family of Nevill, earls of Westmorland, came in with William the Conqueror, Gilbert de Nevill having been said to have been his admiral. One of his descendants married the heiress of Bertram de Bulmer. (See Well Hospital for a further account of this family.)—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i., 287.

The site of the priory was granted 36th Henry VIII., to Ralph Bulmer, and John Thinde, and, after various alienations, it was about the year 1727 purchased by Anne, daughter of William Pierson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, the descendant of whose brother, James Bradshaw Pierson, possessed it in 1808.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 87.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 507.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 251
Tanner's Notitia, 669.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 27.—*Graves' Cleveland*, 266.

XII.—SALLAY (^a) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded A. D. 1147, by the third William de Percy. Forty years or more afterwards, Matilda, countess of Warwick, daughter of the said William, set forth by charter, that it had been resolved either to remove or destroy the monastery, in consequence of its being reduced to extreme want, through the ill temperature of the air which suffered nothing to thrive upon the ground; and that, in order to prevent its ruin, and that her father's charity might not be lost, she thereby gave to the monks, the church of Tadcaster, with the chapel of Hesslewood, also an annual pension from the church of Newton, and one carucate of land at Catton. Other benefactions were made to the abbey by the Percy family.

William Trafford, the last abbot, was hanged at Lancaster, A. D. 1537, for his opposition to the measures of the crown.

The gross annual value at the dissolution was £221. 15s. 8d., and the net £147. 3s. 10d.

Dr. Whitaker gives some interesting extracts from a computus of this house which he met with at Whalley abbey. The site of the abbey was granted 30th Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, (^a) and it now belongs to earl de Grey. Of the church, which was built in the form of a cross, without aisles, there is yet standing great part of the nave and transept, and the gateway of the abbey also remains entire. In the walls of the adjoining houses are several well cut shields of Percy, Lacy, &c.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 510.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 658.
Torres' M.S. York, 505.—*Whitaker's Craven*, 36.

(^a) De Monte S. Andrea, or, Sawley, *extra-parochial*, and situated about three miles from Clitheroe.

(^c) There is a register book of this abbey, in the Harleian Library at the British Museum, with the following note written on the first leaf, viz:—Thys booke apperteinthe to Arthur Darcy, knyght of Sallay, whosoever finds ytt he shall have xs. so he bryng ytt agayn to hym, and God's blyssyn.

XIII.—KIRKSTALL ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Henry de Lacy, in the year 1147, placed at Barnoldswick a convent of Cistercian monks from Fountains, who, after having struggled with great inconveniences for some years, desired at last to be removed to a place in Airdale, called Kirkstall, which had been procured for them of William de Poitou, by their founder. There they settled, and began A. D. 1152, to build a fine abbey; and the church, the two dormitories, the refectory, the cloister, the chapter house, and other requisite offices, seem to have been completed before the year 1182.

The house appears to have possessed the churches of Middleton in Pickering Lyth, Burstwick, Paul, Withernsea, Owthorne, Aldbrough in Holderness, Gilkirk, and Bracewell.

John Ripley, alias Brown, was the last abbot. He was elected in the year 1509, and surrendered the abbey on the 22nd November, 1540, upon which an annual pension was assigned to him of £66. 13s. 4d., which he still enjoyed in the year 1553. The gross annual value was then £512. 13s. 4d., and the net, £329. 2s. 11d.

The site was granted 34th Henry VIII., and 1 Edward VI., to archbishop Cranmer and his heirs, in exchange, and, in the 26th Elizabeth, to Edmund Downyng, and Peter Asheton. Its present proprietor is the earl of Cardigan.

The ruins are among the finest in Yorkshire, nearly the whole building remains entire.

Mon. Ang. vol. v. 526.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 287.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 660.

Torres' M.S. York, 603.—*Whitaker's Craven*, 57.

XIV.—JERVEAUX (*a*) ABBEY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Originally founded and endowed at Fors, or Wensleydale, by Akar, son of Bardolph, and nephew of Bodin, (*b*) in the time of king Stephen. The grants were confirmed by Alan Nigel, (*c*) and the abbey was made subject to Byland,

(*a*) Otherwise Joreval, or Gervis, in the parish of East Witton.

(*b*) He had many possessions in Yorkshire, and gave all his land at Fors. He died in 1161, Harvey his son was a benefactor to Marrick Priory.

(*c*) Alan Nigel, earl of Brittany and Richmond, succeeded his brother Alan Rufus, who, died without male issue. The former founded a cell at Rombergh, which, together with the church of Gilling, and a carucate of land there, and tithes of Bassingbergh with two carucates at Skelton, and lands in Cambridgeshire, he gave to St. Mary's abbey, York. Alan Nigel was buried at the monastery at Begar.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 49.

from whence, in the year 1150, an abbot and twelve monks were sent to reside here. These, on account of the poorness of the place, and the intemperance of the air, were removed, by the consent of Harvey, the son of the founder, to a pleasant vale near the river Eure, (then called Jore,) taking with them the bones of their founder and his wife. Alan, earl of Brittany, (*a*) granted to the monks *toll, team, infangtheof*, &c., and the house had belonging to it the churches of Aysgarth, Ainderby, and East Witton.

Adam Sedburgh, who was elected in 1533, was the last abbot; he was hanged in June, 1537, for opposing the king's measures.

At the dissolution the gross annual value was, £455. 10s. 5d., and the net £234. 18s. 5d.

The site was, on the 30th Henry VIII., leased for twenty-one years, to Lancelot Harryson, and on the 30th Henry VIII. it was granted to Matthew, earl of Lennox, and Margaret his wife.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 241.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 567.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 366.

Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. 1.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 667.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1443.

XV.—APPLETON (*b*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Alice de St. Quintin, in the latter end of the reign of king Stephen, founded this nunnery, at which were a prioress and eighteen nuns. (*c*)

Ann Langton was the last prioress; she was appointed by the archbishop of York in 1506, and surrendered the house on the 5th December, 1540.

The gross value at the dissolution was £83. 5s. 9d., and the net £73. 9s. 10d. per annum. The site was granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Darknall.

Nun Appleton is now the residence of Sir William Milner, bart., whose ancestors purchased it from the Fairfax family.

(*a*) Conan the son of Alan, the son of Stephen, the brother of Alan Nigel, gave the site of Jerveaux and large possessions thereabouts, with liberty to keep mastiff dogs for chasing out wolves from their territories; he also gave the tithes of his mills at Richmond to the cell of St. Martin, near Richmond. This Conan married Margaret, daughter of Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and also sister to the king of Scotland, by whom he had an only child, Constance; she married Geoffrey, fourth son of king Henry II, by whom she had a son Arthur, who, as it is supposed, was murdered by order of his uncle king John.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 46.

(*b*) Now called Nun-Appleton.

(*c*) Injunctions to these nuns were given by Archbishop Rotherham, which will be found at length in *Dugdale*.

XVI.—KELDHOLME (*a*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded in the time of Henry I., for nuns, by Robert de Stutevill. (*b*) From Robert, the founder, the patronage descended to the Wakes, lords of Liddell.

In the 2nd Henry IV., Edmund, earl of Kent, died seized of two parts of the advowson of this priory, which had been given to his uncle Edmund, earl of Kent, by Edward III.

Emma de Ebor, the prioress, having resigned, the archbishop, in 1308, appointed Joan de Pykering, a nun of Rosedale, prioress, finding, as represented, no person in Keldholme nunnery fit to hold the office. The nuns, however, and their partizans, vehemently opposed this appointment, whereupon Joan de Pykering finally gave in her resignation.

Margaret Astaby, the next prioress, also resigned, through bodily infirmity. No seal of this house is known to be extant.

Elizabeth Lyon, the last prioress, was appointed in 1534, and, at the dissolution, she had a pension of £5. per annum granted to her, which she still enjoyed in 1553. The clear yearly value at the dissolution was £29. 6s. 1d.

The site of the nunnery was granted 30th Henry VIII., to Ralph, earl of Westmorland, a descendant of the founder, but of the house there is not a vestige now remaining, an oil and flax mill being erected there. Tomb stones and stone coffins were discovered in 1813, at which time part of the foundations were cleared away.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 145.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 664.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 380.
Tanner's Notitia, 674.—*Torres' M.S., North Riding*, 1659.

XVII.—WYKEHAM (*c*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Pain Fitz Osbert founded this house about A. D. 1153. (*d*) It had the rectory of Wykeham, which was given to it by the founder, but no endowment

(*a*) Otherwise Keldon, Duna or Done, in the parish of Kirkby Moorside.

(*b*) This Robert de Stutevill was present at the Battle of the Standard, he also founded the Nunnery at Rosedale, and was a large benefactor to the Abbey of St. Mary in York. The last Lord de Stutevill was Nicholas, who died 17 Henry III., without male issue, and his daughter Joan, wife of Hugh de Wake, had livery of his whole inheritance, which thereby came to the Wakes of Lidell. Joan gave to the canons of Watton all her lands at Hessle.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 455.

(*c*) Otherwise Wyckham.

(*d*) Some authors call this a house for Gilbertine monks and nuns.

of it was ever made, and the nuns merely occasionally hired a secular priest to officiate therein.

In the reign of king Edward III., this priory, with the church, cloisters, and twenty-four houses having been accidentally destroyed by fire, the king released the nuns from the payment of a rent due from them out of certain lands for twenty years then to come.

Catherine Nandik, who was confirmed 30th August, 1508, was the last prioress. There were nine religious here at the dissolution, when the yearly revenues were valued at £25. 17s. 6d. The site was granted 35th Henry VIII. to Francis Pole, but it is now the property of lord Downe.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 145.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 669.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 255.
Tanner's Notitia, 666.

XVIII.—KIRKLEES (^a) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. JAMES.

Founded in the reign of Henry II. by Reynerus Flandrensis, and the grant was confirmed by William, earl Warren, his superior lord.

Cecilia Topcliffe was the last prioress: she was confirmed on the 9th July, 1527. No register or seal of this house have been hitherto met with.

The church of Mirfield was given to this priory by Henry de Lacy. The gross value, at the dissolution, was £20. 7s. 8d., and the net £19. 8s. 1d. per annum.

The site of the priory was granted 36th Henry VIII., to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savill, but in the 8th Elizabeth it came into the possession of the Armitages, by purchase from Robert Pilkinton.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 67.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 738.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 674.

XIX—ELLERTON-(^b)-UPON-SWALE PRIORY.

This nunnery is said to have been founded by Warnerius, the dapifer to the earl of Richmond, in the time of Henry II. The net revenue of this house, at the dissolution, was £15. 10s. 6d. per annum.

The site is stated by bishop Tanner to have been granted in the 33rd Henry VIII. to John Aske, of Aughton, but Dr. Burton says this is a mistake. The small remains of this nunnery are situated a little below the priory of Marrick. The shell of the church is still entire.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 244.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. v. 745.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 263.
Tanner's Notitia, 674.

(^a) Or Kirkleghe, or Kirkleys,—anciently Kuthales, in the parish of Dewsbury.

(^b) Otherwise Elreton, in the parish of Downholme.

Carthusian Houses.

I.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL PRIORY.

ST. MARY, ST. MICHAEL, AND ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

Sir William de la Pole, knight banneret, intended to have built an hospital in Hull, but afterwards changed his mind, and obtained license of king Edward III. to found and endow a nunnery of the Order of St. Clare: his death, however, prevented the execution of the design.

Michael de la Pole, afterwards earl of Suffolk, and Lord Chancellor of England, founded this priory in the time of king Edward III. for thirteen monks; he commended it to the patronage of St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and endowed it also with ample revenues, the gross amount of which, in the 26th Henry VIII., was £231. 17s. 3d. per annum, and the net, £174. 18s. 3d.

After the dissolution, the site was granted to Thomas, duke of Northumberland, and it was afterwards successively granted to Edward, lord Clinton, in the 6th Edward VI., and to John Green and William Jenyns, in the 2nd Mary. Not the slightest vestige of this house now remains.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 126.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 19.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 693.

Torres' M.S. East Riding, 1087.

II.—MOUNT GRACE (a) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS.

This priory was founded about the 20th Richard II., A. D. 1396, by Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, but, as he afterwards died in arms against king Henry IV., the monks were not confirmed in their possessions until 1440. John Wilson was the last prior. The gross value at the dissolution was £282. 5s. 11½d., and the net £323. 2s. 10½d. per annum.

The site was granted 32nd Henry VIII. to Sir James Strangwaies, it afterwards descended to the Lascelles, and was sold by Robert Lascelles, Esq., to the family of Mauleverer.

(a) In the parish of East Harlsey.

The walls of the church, which was in the form of a cross, are still standing. The roof has disappeared, but the tower is perfect and beautiful, and the outer walls, enclosing about three acres, are also remaining. On the summit of the Woody Mountain which shelters this place on the east, are the ruins of a building, called the Lady Chapel, founded in the year 1515.

Valor Ecc. vol. v., 84.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 23.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 258.

Tanner's Notitia, 695.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 123.

Graves's Cleveland.—*Orde's Cleveland*.

Augustin Houses.

I.—NOSTEL (*a*) PRIORY,—ST. OSWALD.

Ilbert de Lacy (*b*) founded this priory in the time of king William Rufus, and it was finished by Robert de Lacy, his son. Here had previously stood a house for poor hermits, which was dedicated to St. James, but the new foundation was dedicated to the honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr.

Dr. Burton, however, gives a different account, and ascribes the foundation to Ralph Adlave, chaplain and confessor to Henry I. who, when going on a warlike expedition into Scotland, fell sick and was obliged to be left at Pontefract. When riding, he found some hermits here, and he subsequently founded the priory to which Robert de Lacy became a great benefactor.

(*a*) Nostlai, or Neselhoo, in the parish of Wragby.

(*b*) Ilbert de Lacy came into England with the Conqueror, who gave him the castle at Pontefract, part of Lancashire, one hundred and sixty-six lordships in Yorkshire, ten in Nottinghamshire, and four in Lincolnshire. Besides founding Nostel priory, Ilbert gave the lordship of Hamilton to the monks of Selby, and was also the founder of the collegiate church of St. Clement in the castle of Pontefract; and to the abbey of St. Mary in York, he gave four carucates and a half of land with the church there. He left two sons, Robert and Hugh.—*Dugdale's Bar.* Vol. i. 99.

There were twenty-six canons in this church, who were free from tolls and customs, and had also *soc, sac, team, tol, and infangtheof*. They likewise possessed the same privileges as the cathedral church of St. Peter at York had, and were exempt from all archiepiscopal dues. To this house belonged the churches of Adwick-upon-Dearne; Batley; Barnbrough; Bolton Percy, given by Picot de Percy, but transferred, A. D. 1150, to the archbishop of York; Bramham, afterwards given to the prebend; Birstal; Featherstone; Knaresbrough; Stainton, near Tickhill; Warmfield; Wharram-in-the-Street; Felkirk; Huddersfield; South Kirkby; Leathley; Lythe; Mexbrough, a mediety; Rothwell; Tockwith chapel; Wath-upon-Dearne; and several other churches.

Burton gives the endowments of the vicarages of Batley, Birstal, Felkirk, South Kirkby, Rothwell, Stainton, *juxta* Tickhill, Tickhill, Warmfield, and Wath-upon-Dearne.

Nostel was a very rich priory; at one period the prior had 77 servants. In three years, however, the canons lost 1,200 sheep, 59 oxen, 400 cows, calves, &c.

In 1372, the house was possessed of 8000 sheep, and had 800 marks of silver in the treasury.

The prior of Nostel had the prebendal stall of Bramham, in York cathedral, and the archbishop of York was the visitor of the monastery.

Robert Ferrer, the last prior, surrendered the house on the 20th November, 1540, and he had a pension of £80 per annum settled upon him. In the year 1548, he was made bishop of St. David's.

The gross revenue, at the dissolution, was £606, 9s. 3d., and the net, £492. 18s. 2d. per annum.

The archbishop of York, by letter, dated 23rd April, 1536, interceded strongly for the preservation of this house, and that of Hexham. *Vid.* copy of letter given by Burnet, vol. iv. 467.

The site was granted in 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Leigh, L.L.D., one of the visitors of the religious houses. In 1625, Sir Richard Gargrave, knight, sold it to — Ireland, Esq., who again sold it to Sir Rowland Wynne, bart., whose descendants are the present possessors.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 62.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 89.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 300.

Tanner's Notitia, 645.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 23.

There is a chartulary of the priory in the Cottonian Library, and another in the possession of Mr. Wynne.

II.—WOODKIRK, (a)—CELL TO NOSTEL.

William, Earl Warren, Ralph L'Isle, and William his son, having given the church of St. Mary at Woodkirk to Nostel priory, in the time of Henry I., some monks were thereupon sent to a cell here, of which but trifling remains now exist. This cell was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £47. 0s. 4d. per annum.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 64.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 99.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 313,
Tanner's Notitia, 650.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 25.

III.—SKEWKIRK, (b)—ALL SAINTS.

This was also a cell to Nostel, founded by Geoffrey Fitz Pain, and which was valued at £8 per annum.

Valor Ecc. vol. v., 64.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 102.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 646.
Torres' M.S. York, 26.

IV.—DRAX (c) PRIORY,—ST. NICHOLAS.

William Paganel founded this house, in the time of king Henry I., by the advice of archbishop Thurstan.

The church of Wressle was given to this house by Sir Robert de Percy. The endowment of the vicarage is given by Burton. William Paganel gave the churches of Bingley and Drax; and also certain other churches out of the county.

The gross annual value, at the time of the dissolution, was £121. 1s. 3½d., and its net, £104. 14s. 9d.; at which time, Richard Wilson, who had been confirmed 25th October, 1507, was prior. There were then nine or ten religious.

The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight. It is now only identified by a farm house, bearing the name of Drax abbey, situated on the south side of the Ouse, nearly opposite to the spot where the river is joined by the Derwent, not far distant from Selby.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 65.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 194.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 100.
Tanner's Notitia, 655.—*Torres' M.S.* 105.

(a) Otherwise Wedkirk, or Kirkwode, or Woodchurch.

(b) Or Seokirke, or Stowkirke, or Tockwith, in the parish of Bilton, near Wetherby.

(c) Otherwise Keitham.

V.—MARTON IN GALTRES PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded by Bertram de Bulmer, who lived in the reign of king Stephen, or, in the beginning of that of Henry II., and it was originally instituted for Augustin monks and nuns; the latter were, however, subsequently removed to Molesby, and became Benedictine. *Vid.* page 45.

The church of Marton was given by the founder; and the churches of Sheriff Hutton and Sutton-on-the Forest were given by the Mauleys. Burton gives the endowment of the vicarages of the two latter.

Thomas Yodson, or Godson, the last prior, (who was confirmed 7th June, 1531,) with fifteen of the monks, surrendered the house on the 9th February, 1536. Its gross revenue was then £183. 2s. 4d. per annum., and its net £151. 5s. 4d.

The site was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to the archbishop of York, in exchange; but of the building there are now no remains. A farm house appears to have been erected out of part of the materials.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 93.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 197.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 265.

Tanner's Notitia, 670.—*Torres' M S. North Riding*, 45.

VI.—BOLTON (*a*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. CUTHBERT.

Alice de Romili had only one son, who on going out a coursing with his greyhounds, came to a narrow part of the river Wharfe, called the Stride, which he attempted to jump over, as is now frequently done, but one of his dogs hung back, which occasioned the youth's being thrown into the water, where he was drowned. The huntsman went to his mother and asked her, "What is good for a bootless bearne?" and she, deeming some ill had happened to her son, answered, "endless weeping," he thereupon related the sad accident, and she then said she would make many a poor man's son her heir, and she proceeded to found a religious house at Emsay, near Skipton. It was afterwards, A. D. 1120, refounded by William de Meschines (*b*) and Cicily de Romili.

(*a*) In the parish of Skipton.

(*b*) William de Meschines was brother to Randolph, (the first of that name) earl of Chester, and had part of Cumberland called Coupland, given to him by William the Conqueror. He founded the cell at St. Bega and gave it to St. Mary's abbey in York, he married Alice de Romili, by whom he had a son Randolph, the youth who was drowned. Alice gave to the canons of Emsay, her lordship of Childwic, with the mill and soke, likewise, that of Siglesdon, and also those at Harewood. Cicily, their daughter, married Robert de Romili, lord of Skipton, by whom she had a daughter Alice, who married William Fitz Duncan, nephew of Malcolm,

In the year 1151, the priory was translated from Emsay to Bolton, and it became one of the burial places of the Cliffords. The churches of Carlton in Craven, Harewood, Keighley, Kildwick in Craven, Long Preston, Skipton, Marton in Craven, and Broughton in Airedale, belonged to this house. Keighley continued to be a rectory, but vicarages were ordained in the other churches, and the endowments of which are given by Burton.

Among the principal benefactors to this priory were William de Meschines, and Cicily his wife; William, nephew of the king of Scotland; Adeliza de Romili; Henry de Trancher, and Cicily his wife; William Vavasour; Simon de Braan; and Alan de Wintworth.

The last prior here was Richard Moyne, or Moon, who was elected 4th April, 1513. He, with fourteen of the canons, surrendered the house on the 29th January, 1540; the gross annual revenues being then £302. 9s. 3d., and the net, £212. 3s. 4d. For more than two years, the site and possessions remained in the king's hands; till, on the 3rd April, 1542, they were granted, in consideration of £2,190, to Henry, earl of Cumberland.

The shell of the church is nearly entire, and the nave is still used as a parochial chapel. The richly ornamented west front has three lancet windows of considerable height; there was also, according to Dr. Whitaker, a tower over the transept. The roof of the nave in the interior is of flat oak, but the cloister quadrangle, with the other buildings of the convent, (except the gate-house, which remains entire,) have been destroyed.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 201.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 115.
Tanner's Notitia, 647.—*Torres' M.S., York*, 603.—*Whitaker's Craven*.

VII.—KIRKHAM (a) PRIORY,—HOLY TRINITY.

Sir Walter Espec had an only son, of the same name, by his wife Adeline. The youth took great delight in riding swift horses; and one day, whilst galloping towards Frithby, his horse fell near a stone cross, and the young man died instantly. His father, after this sad event, determined to devote his estate

king of Scotland; and she gave to the monks of Fountains a moiety of her mill at Crosthwaite, and a toft in Cockermonth, and also, to the monks of Pontefract, one carucate of land, and a house at Brocturne, with free chase in all her lands and woods.

William Fitz Duncan had issue by his wife Alice, one son named William, who died young, and three daughters; viz,—Cicily, who married for her second husband Stephen le Grosse, to whom she brought the honor of Skipton; Annabil, the wife of Reginald de Lacy, who had the honor of Egremont as her property; and Alice, who married Gilbert Pipard, and afterwards Robert de Courteney.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 89.

(a) Extra-parochial, and adjoining to the parishes of Westow and Crambe.

to holy purposes, and consulted William his uncle, then rector of Garton, who advised him to found a monastery at Kirkham; this he accordingly did, and endowed it with seven churches, and other large possessions, in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

The following churches belonged to this house; viz.—Burythorpe, Crambe, Garton-on-the-Wolds, Helmsley, Hilderston in Northumberland, Kirkby Grindalythe, Kirkham, Bilsdale, Sledmere, and Roos.

The last prior there was John Kelwik, who was confirmed 14th October, 1518. He had a pension of £50 per annum allowed to him at the dissolution; at which time, the gross annual value was £300. 15s. 4d., and the net, 269. 5s. 9d.; there were then seventeen monks.

The site of the priory was afterwards granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Henry Knyvet and Ann his wife. Of the building, a beautiful gateway, a fine Norman doorway, and part of the cloisters are still remaining.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 103.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 207.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 373.
Tanner's Notitia, 648.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 748.

VIII.—GISBOROUGH (^a) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded by Robert de Brus, (^b) in the 29th Henry I., A. D. 1129, by the counsel and admonition of pope Calixtus II. and archbishop Thurstan.

(^a) Otherwise Gysburgh.

(^b) Robert de Brus, a Norman warrior, came into England with the Conqueror, who gave him forty-three lordships in the East and West-Riding, and fifty-one in the North-Riding of Yorkshire. The manor of Skelton in Cleveland was the chief of his barony. Robert de Brus, the second, was a friend of David, earl of Cumberland, afterwards king of Scotland, who gave to him the lordship of Annandale in Scotland. When David, king of Scotland invaded England, this Robert de Brus had an ineffectual interview with him near Northallerton, in order to induce him to withdraw his army; the Battle of the Standard was then fought. Robert de Brus founded Gisborough priory, which he richly endowed, and he also gave the church at Middlesbrough, with large possessions, to Whitby abbey; also the lordships of Appleton and Hornby to St. Mary's abbey in York; and he probably built Skelton castle. He died 5 Ides May, A. D. 1141. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Falk Pagnall, by whom he had two sons, viz:—Adam, who succeeded him at Skelton, and Robert, lord of Annandale; which Robert, who was also a great benefactor to Gisborough abbey, was the ancestor of Robert Brus king of Scotland. Adam de Brus, third lord of Skelton, gave lands in Ingleby and Yarm to the Knights Templars, and also founded the nunnery at Hutton Lowercross; he died in 1167. Adam Fitz Adam, fourth lord of Skelton, was living in the 8th Richard I. Peter de Brus, fifth lord of Skelton, was a violent man, and was excommunicated by Poor, bishop of Durham, for seizing some wreck, but which was removed through the efforts of William, earl of Albermarle, and John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln; he granted the service of lands in Yarm to the canons of Helaugh park, and died 16 kal. Feb., A. D. 1218. His wife was Agnes, sister of

In the reign of king Edward I., A. D. 1289, the monastery was accidentally destroyed by fire, when all the books, relics, and goods were burnt.

Mr. Ord, in his history of Cleveland, gives a translation of the description of this fire, as given by Walter Hemingford, canon of Gisborough. The king, in the 18th year of his reign, granted a licence to the prior and convent, to appropriate certain churches; and in the 23rd year of the same reign, the prior was summoned to parliament.

In 1375, Edward III. granted a licence to enclose and embattle the priory, and king Henry IV. gave it the privileges of frankpledge, waiffs, strays, return of writs, &c.

Robert de Brus gave to this monastery the churches of Barningham, Danby, Gisborough, Kirkburne, Kirk Leavington, Marske in Cleveland, Skelton in Cleveland, Stainton in Cleveland, and Upleatham. Walter Ingelram gave the churches of Ingleby, Arncliffe, and Welbury; Arnold de Percy, the church of Ormsby; William de Percy, the church of Crathorne; Robert Sturmi, the church of Marton in Cleveland; Roger de Rosel, the church of Easington in Cleveland; Alveredus, the church of Acklam in Cleveland; Robert de Lascell, the church of East Harlsey; William de Sauncey, the church of Lofthouse. Henry Fitz Conan, the chapel of Liverton; and Peter de Cordevilla, the church of Sherburne in Harford Dale. This house had also the churches of Hesse Seamer in Cleveland, Wilton in Cleveland, Thornaby, West Heslerton, with East Heslerton chapel; and Yarm; also Bridekirk in Cumberland, and several churches in Scotland.

A moiety of the patronage of this house belonged to Marmaduke de Thwing, who married Lucia, daughter of Peter de Brus.

The advowson belonged, in the 15th Henry IV., to the D'Arcies of Temple Hurst; but in the year 1421, the Fauconbergs, lords of Skelton, were patrons thereof.

William le Grosse, earl of Albermarle. Peter Fitz Peter, sixth lord of Skelton, was one of the barons who met at Runnymede; he died in 1222, and was buried in the priory at Gisborough. Peter Brus, seventh lord of Skelton, married Hilaria, daughter of Peter de Mauley, lord of Mulgrave castle, and died 9th October, 1241. Peter de Brus, eighth lord of Skelton, constable of Scarborough, died without issue in 1271, when his four sister became his heirs. Agnes, married Walter de Fauconberg, who had, with her, Skelton Castle, Marske, Upleatham, Kirkleatham, &c. Lucia married Marmaduke, baron Thwenge, and had for her share the manors of Yarm, Kirkburn, Brotton, Moorholme, &c. Margaret married Robert de Ros. lord of the castle of Wark, who, in her right, held the barony of Kendal; he was afterwards attainted for treason. Lacterina married John de Bellew, or, Bella Aqua, and had for her portion the lordship of Carlton, Camblesford, Thorparch, &c. John de Bellew left two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom, Sybil, married Miles, baron Stapleton, by which Carlton passed into the Stapleton family.

Fid. "Ord's History of Cleveland," 247, wherein the error of Dugdale in ascribing the foundation of Gisborough to the first Robert de Brus is corrected.

The last prior was Robert Pursgrove, *alias* Sylvester, who, at the dissolution, had a pension granted of £166. 13s. 4d.; at which time the gross annual revenue was £712. 6s. 6d., and the net, £628. 3s. 4d. The site was granted, 13th October, 4 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Chaloner and his heirs, and the family still hold it.

The present remains are chiefly those of the priory church, but of the offices little more than a small gateway and some walls are left.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 80.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 265.

Burton's Mon. Ebor. 340—*Tanner's Notitia*, 650.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 109.
Graves's Cleveland.—*Ord's Cleveland*, 164.

IX—SCARTH. (*a*).

This was a cell to Gisborough, and is said to have been founded by Stephen Meinell, in the time of king Henry I.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 276.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 357.—*Tanners' Notitia*, 656.
Ord's Cleveland, 453.

X.—BRIDLINGTON (*b*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY. (*c*)

Founded early in the reign of king Henry I. by Walter de Gant. (*d*) Walter de Gant gave to this monastery the churches of Filey, and Grinton in Swaledale; Adelard, the Venator, the churches of Galmpton and Willerby; Galfrid, the Dispensator, the church of Boynton; William Fitz Nigel, the church of Flamborough; Everard the son of Peter de Ros, the church of Atwick; Walter de Ver, the church of Sproatley; Eustace Fitz John, the

(*) In the parish of Whorlton.

(^b) Otherwise Burlington, or Brillington, or Burlingtona.

(^c) Or, according to a M.S. in the Brodeleian Library to the Virgin Mary and St Joseph.

(^d) Walter de Gant, was the son of Gilbert de Gant, who was the son of Baldwin, earl of Flanders, and nephew to Matilda, the Conqueror's queen. He accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition against England in 1066, and was rewarded proportionably to his services. At the time of the General Survey, he appears to have been possessed of one lordship in Berkshire, two in Oxfordshire, three in Yorkshire, six in Cambridgeshire, two in Buckinghamshire, one in Huntingdonshire, five in Northamptonshire, one in Rutlandshire, one in Leicestershire, one in Warwickshire, eighteen in Nottinghamshire, and one hundred and thirteen in Lincolnshire, of which Folkingham was one, where he seated himself, that being the head of his barony. He was at York in 1069, when the city was destroyed by the Danes, being one of the few Normans who escaped their fury; afterwards he became a benefactor to the abbey of St. Mary in that city; he died in the time of William Rufus, probably about the year 1094, and was buried at Bardney.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 400.

churches of Scalby and East Cowton; Robert de Percy, the church of Carnaby, &c.; William and Richard de Ottringham gave the church of Ottringham, and king Henry IV. gave the church of Scarborough, with all its chapels. This house had also the church of Fraisthorpe, and medieties of the churches of Beeford and Thwing, and some churches in Lincolnshire.

Burton gives the endowment of the vicarages of East Cowton, Galampton, and Grinton in Swaledale.

King Henry I. granted to the canons *toll, team, soc, sac, and infangtheof*, and exemption from tolls throughout all his lands, and to have all the liberties and customs that other religious houses in Yorkshire had.

King Richard II. gave, A. D. 1388, the monks license to enclose the priory with a stone wall, and to fortify the same.

In the time of Pope Innocent III., the canons complained to him that the archdeacon of Richmond, on going to one of their churches, had travelled with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, whereby more of their provisions had been consumed in one hour than would have maintained the house for a long time; whereupon the pope forbade the archdeacon, for the time to come, to travel with more attendance than was allowed by the council of Lateran.

In 49th Henry II., the prior was summoned to parliament, and again by Edward II.

John de Bridlington, prior of Bridlington, who died 10th October, A. D. 1379, was subsequently canonized as a saint, a commission having previously issued on the 26th June, 1346, to inquire into the certainty of the miracles said to be done by Fr. John de Thwing, late prior of Bridlington, at his tomb. The archbishop of York, assisted by the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, performed the ceremony of the translation of the relics of the saint to a magnificent shrine in the priory church, and to which many pilgrimages were made.

All the possessions of this house became forfeited to the crown in the year 1537 by the attainder of William Wode, the last prior, who was executed in London for high treason.

Sir William Ingilby, bart., is in possession of the Bridlingtonoucher, or register, book.

At the dissolution, the gross annual value was £682. 13s. 9d., and the net £547. 6s. 11½d. The west end of the priory church and a gateway still remain. (a)

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 120.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 284.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 212.

Tanner's Notitia 649.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 945.—*Thompson's Bridlington*.—*Prickett's Priory Church of Bridlington*.

(a) "It is reported, I know not with what degree of accuracy, that drawings and ground plans of the church and monastery of Bridlington, taken before the dissolution, are preserved, along with those of many other English monasteries, in the college at St. Omer's, and in the vatican at Rome."—*Prickett's Bridlington*. 39.

XI.—WARTER (*a*) PRIORY,—ST. JAMES.

Founded by Geoffrey Fitz Payn, (*b*) A. D. 1132. Little is known of the history of this house, and there are no particulars extant of its possessions, nor do any remains of the priory exist.

William de Tynnington, or Tyrington, who was elected prior in 1385, was subsequently expelled by the archbishop of York. William Holmes, who was elected in 1526, was the last prior. The net value, at the dissolution, was £143. 7s. 8d.; at that time there were about ten canons.

The churches of Lund and Warter belonged to this house. It also had the churches of Wheldrake and Nunburnholme, but in the year 1268, they were relinquished to the archbishop of York. This house had also some churches in other dioceses.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 126.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 297.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 381.
Tanner's Notitia, 864.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1248.

XII.—NEWBURGH (*c*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded by Roger de Mowbray, A. D. 1145. Robert, (*d*) the grandson of Nigel Fossard, was a benefactor to this house.

The last prior was Robert Metcalf.

At the dissolution, the gross value was £456. 13s. 5d., and the net £367. 8s. 3d. per annum. In the 38 Henry VIII., the site was granted to Margaret Simson, Anthony Bellasye, and others, and it is now the property of Sir George Wombwell, bart.

(*a*) Otherwise Wartre.

(*b*) Geoffrey Fitz Payn, otherwise Trusbut, resided at Warter; besides this foundation, he gave to the canons of Nostel two oxgangs of land at Tockwith.

William his grandson, surnamed Trusbut, gave to this house the church at Melton.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 542.

(*c*) In latin, De Novo Burgo, in the parish of Coxwold.

(*d*) This Robert Fossard also gave to the monks of Whitby one carucate of land in Ronceley, and to the canons of Nostel, the church at Bramham with fourteen oxgangs of land belonging thereto, the church at Wharram with four oxgangs, and the church at Lythe with ten oxgangs; he died in the time of Richard I., leaving his daughter Joan, the wife of Robert de Turnham, by whom he had an only daughter, and heiress, Isabella, who was, by king John, given in marriage to Peter de Malolaco, or Mauley, together with the barony of Mulgrave, the lordship and soke of Doncaster, and other large possessions.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 571.

The churches belonging to this house were those of Coxwold, Kilburn, Thirkleby, Silton (chapel,) Thirsk, Welburn, Wimbleton, (chapel,) Kirkby-Moorside, Kirkby-on-the-Moor, Cundall, and Hovingham, the whole of which appear to have been given by Roger de Mowbray.

William de Newburgh, the historian, was one of the canons of this house.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 92.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 317.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 658.

Gill's Vallis Eboracensis, 147.

XIII.—HOOD (^a) GRANGE,—CELL TO NEWBURGH,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

This was originally an hermitage for a monk of Whitby, and wherein lived Robert de Alneto, uncle to Roger de Mowbray's mother; but in the year 1138 it was given by Roger de Mowbray to a convent of Cistercians, who had been driven from Calder and Cumberland by the incursions of the Scots. Here they continued for four or five years, and then were removed to Byland. Afterwards Sampson de Albini having given them some other lands and tithes in exchange, this place was granted by Adam Fossard, son of Nigel Fossard, to the monastery of Newburgh, and a cell of black canons, from thence, was fixed for some time here.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 322.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 656.

XIV.—HEALAUGH PARK PRIORY, (^b)—ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

A grant of an hermitage in the wood, or park, of Healaugh was made before the year 1203, to Gilbert, a monk of Marmonstier, with liberty to him to clear the grounds about it, in order that a religious house might be founded there by Bertram Haget, and a church was thereupon built, and some religious fixed, by Geoffrey Haget, the son of Bertram. About A. D. 1218, 2nd Henry III., a convent of regular canons, under the government of a prior, was established, and endowed by Jordan de S. Maria, and Alice his wife, which latter was the granddaughter of Bertram Haget.

This priory was situated towards the east, as the water runs from Lairbrig to the passage of Langwet.

(^a) Otherwise Hode, in the parish of Kilburn.

(^b) In the parish of Healaugh.

This house had the churches of Healaugh and Wighill. Burton gives the endowment of the vicarage of Healaugh.

Richard Roundale, who was confirmed 19th March, 1520, was the last prior.

The gross annual value, at the dissolution, was £86. 6s. 6d., and its net £67. 3s. 11d., there being at that time fourteen canons.

The site was granted 20th March, 31st Henry VIII., to John Gage, Esq., who had license in the same year to alienate it to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, and his heirs.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 3.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 437.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 281.
Tanner's Notitia, 680.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 87.

XV.—HALTEMPRICE (a) PRIORY.

Dedicated to the nativity of our Blessed Saviour, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the exaltation of the Holy Cross.

In the 15th Edward III., Thomas, lord Wake, (b) began to build a religious house in his manor at Cottingham, which he furnished with canons from Brunne in Lincolnshire, but about A. D. 1324 the monastery was, by a license from the pope, removed to a hamlet in the neighbourhood, then called Newton. Here were a prior and eleven or twelve canons. The last prior was Robert Colynson, who was appointed 23rd January, 1531.

The gross annual revenue, at the dissolution, was £178. 0s. 10d., and the net £100. 0s. 3½d.

To this house belonged the church of Kirk Ella, which was given by the monastery of Selby in exchange, and Wharram Percy, given by lord Wake. The endowments of the vicarages are given by Burton.

The house was situated between the Wolds and Hull, from which town it was distant five miles, and commanded a prospect of the Humber. There are now no remains of the priory, the site of which was granted 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpeper.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 127.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 519.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 313.
Tanner's Notitia, 690.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1347.

(a) Otherwise Howdenprice, or Altaprisa, in the parish of Cottingham.

(b) Hugh Wake, (or Wac,) in the time of king Henry I, married Emma, daughter and heiress of Baldwin Fitz Gilbert, the brother of Walter de Gant, the father of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln; Hugh his great great grandson, married Joan de Stutevill, and so obtained the estate of that family. He married Hawise, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Quinci.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol i. 539.

XVI.—NORTH FERRIBY PRIORY.

Here, says bishop Tanner, was a preceptory of Knights Templars of the foundation of the lord Eustace Vesci, which, upon the suppression of the Order, seems to have become an Augustin priory, and continued until the dissolution, at which time the annual gross income was £95. 11s. 7½d., and the net, £60. 1s. 2d.

John Bawdewyne, elected for the second time in June, 1535, was the last prior. Thomas Culpeper had the site granted to him in the 32nd Henry VIII.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 128.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 589.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 680.

Hospitals under the Rule of St. Augustin. (a)

I.—BAGBY. (b)

This hospital was apparently dependent upon that of St. Leonard in York. It existed about A. D. 1209, and to which Gundreda, (c) the wife of Nigel de Albini gave four oxgangs of land in Bagby.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 678.

II.—BAWTRY,—ST. MARY MAGDALENE,

Founded before 1316, by Robert Moreton, for an ecclesiastic, as master, and certain poor people. It is yet in being, and is in the patronage of the archbishop of York. A register of this hospital (which was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £6. 6s. 8d.) is among the Harleian M.SS., No. 7385.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 177.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

(a) *Vid.* page 25.

(b) In the parish of Kirby Knowle.

(c) She was the mother of Roger de Mowbray, and wife of Nigel de Albini, (*vid.* Byland abbey,) and resided at the castle at Thirsk.

III.—BEVERLEY,—NORTH BAR.

“Here is an hospital yet,” says Leland, “hard without the North Bar, of the foundation of two merchant-men, Akeborrow and Hodgkin Overshal. As I remember, there is an image of our Lady over this hospital gate.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

IV.—BEVERLEY,—ST. GILES,

Founded before the Conquest, by one Wulse. It was given by archbishop Gifford to the priory of Warter, and ultimately suppressed; at which time, it was rated at £8. per annum.

Five poor persons were maintained here.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 637.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 209.

V.—BEVERLEY,—ST. NICHOLAS,

Mentioned in the year 1286, when an indulgence was granted by the archbishop for its support.

Here was a chantry, founded for the soul of Daniel Kylvington.

Valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £5. 14s. 6d. per annum gross.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 207.

VI.—BEVERLEY,—THE HOLY TRINITY,

Founded by one Ake. No further notice.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

VII.—BROUGHTON, (^a)—ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

An hospital was founded here by Eustace Fitz John, and it was in the king's gift.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 665.

(^a) Near Malton, and in the parish of Appleton in the Street.

VIII.—CATTERICK,—ST. GILES,

Said to have been founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 684.

IX.—DONCASTER,—ST. JAMES.

There was, in the reign of king Henry III., an hospital in Doncaster, for sick and leprous people, dedicated to St. James, but which, before the general suppression, had become a free chapel with a chantry.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 684.

X.—DONCASTER,—ST. NICHOLAS,

Mentioned in the Plea Rolls, 15th Henry III., as subordinate to the abbot of Bigham.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 684.

XI.—FLIXTON (a) SPITTAL,—THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. ANDREW.

In the time of king Athelstan, Acchorne, a knight, founded an hospital here for an elderman and fourteen brothers and sisters, and which foundation was confirmed by a charter of king Henry VI., but nothing more is known concerning it. The building is supposed to have decayed, and disappeared, before the date of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of king Henry VIII.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 613.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 636.

XII.—FOUNTAINS.

There was an hospital at the gate of the great abbey at Fountains for the poor, and travellers, founded as early as the reign of Richard I.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 678.

(*) Otherwise Carmans, in the parish of Folkton.

XIII.—HULL,—GOD'S HOUSE,

Founded under royal licence, 18 Edward III., by John Kingston, as an hospital for thirteen poor men and Women.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

XIV.—HULL,—GRIGG'S HOSPITAL.

John Grigg, formerly mayor of Hull, made a fair row of lodgings for priests of the town, and near to it was an hospital made by the said John Grigg.

It was rebuilt in 1721, and is now inhabited by twelve poor widows.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

XV.—HULL,—SELBY'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was situated on the north side of the church-yard. It is supposed to have been that founded for twelve poor men by Richard de Ravenser, archdeacon of Lincoln, and Robert de Selby, his brother, in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., or the beginning of that of Richard II.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 694.

XVI.—HULL, MARINERS' HOSPITAL,—THE HOLY TRINITY,

Valued, in the 26th Henry VIII., at £10 per annum. It is now under the government of two wardens, ten elder brethren, and six assistants, through whom nearly one hundred poor mariners, and widows of mariners, receive relief.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

XVII.—HULL. POLE'S HOSPITAL,—THE HOLY TRINITY.

Michael de la Pole founded this hospital about the year 1384, for thirteen poor men, and as many women, and its gross value, in the 26th Henry VIII., was £32. 19s. 9d.; its net, £10. per annum.

Rebuilt in the time of Charles II., and it is still extant.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 694.

XVIII.—KILLINGWOLDGROVE, (a)—ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

This hospital was principally for women, and it was in existence previous to the year 1169.

In the year 1414, the then master was Richard Bowet, who was a relative of the archbishop of that name. The gross annual value was £13. 11s. 2d., and its net, £12. 3s. 4d. c.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 650.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 671—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 245.

XIX.—LOW CROSSE,—ST. LEONARD.

William de Bernaldby gave to the priory of Gisborough this hospital for lepers, and the donation was confirmed by Peter, the son of Peter de Brus.

The lord of Hutton had a right to placé one leper in this hospital.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Burton's Mon.* 357.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.
Ord's Cleveland, 236.

XX.—MIDDLEHAM.

“There is,” says Leland, “at the east end of Middleham, a little hospital with a chapel of Jesus.”

Itinerary, 117.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 781

XXI.—MYTON. (b)

Bishop Tanner informs us that, “here was an hospital, founded A. D. 1407, which had tenements in Myton, Hessle, Willerby, Ferriby, &c.”

Tanner's Notitia, 696; and *Ditto, Yorkshire*, lxxii.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 781.

(a) Formerly called Kinewaldgrave, in the parish of Bishop Burton.

(b) In the parish of Hull.

XXII.—NEWTON, (*a*)—ST. SEPULCHRE.

This hospital, in which were a prior and several brothers and sisters, lepers, was built in the reign of king John upon seven acres of land, given by Alan Fitz Osborne, and king Edward II. granted a charter confirming the former grants.

When the house was dissolved, the gross annual value was £13. 5s. 10d., and the net £11. 18s. 4d. Its site was granted 7th Edward VI. to Robert Constable.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 113.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 654.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 682.

XXIII.—NEWTON GARTH, (*b*)—ST. MARY MAGDALENE,

Founded by William le Grosse, earl of Albermarle, who died in 1179. At the dissolution the gross revenue was valued at £40., and the net, at £21. 0s. 2d. per annum, and in the 16th Elizabeth it was granted to John Stanhope.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 113.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 730, 747.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 674.
Poulson's Holderness, vol. ii. 178.

XXIV.—NORTHALLERTON,—MAISON DIEU,

Founded by Richard de Moore, of Northallerton, draper, in 1476, for thirteen poor people, men or women.

It still subsists as an almshouse, under the patronage of the earl of Carlisle.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 780.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 697.

XXV.—NORTHALLERTON,—ST. JAMES.

Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, founded this hospital in the reign of king Henry II. or king Richard I. At the dissolution, there were here a master, three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons; the gross annual value being then £58. 10s. 10d., and the net, £56. 2s. 2d. The site

(*) This was probably situated at Out Newton, in the parish of Easington.

(*b*) In the parish of Hedon.

was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to Sir Robert Morysine, but being afterwards exchanged for other lands, it became part of the endowment of Christ church, Bedford.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 85.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 780.—*Tanners' Notitia*, 677.
Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1291.

XXVI.—NORTON, *juxta* MALTON,—ST. NICHOLAS.

At the foot of the bridge there was, early in the reign of Henry II., an hospital, founded by Roger de Flamvill, (*a*) which was under the government of the canons of Malton.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 670.

XXVII.—OTLEY.

In the 4th Edward II., here was an hospital for lepers, who were obliged to repair the bridge over the neighbouring river of Wharfe.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 688.

XXVIII.—PICKERING,—ST. NICHOLAS.

In the king's gift, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 681.

XXIX.—PONTEFRACT,—ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

A lazarus house, towards the relief of which, archbishop Romaine granted an indulgence, A. D. 1286.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.

(*) The husband of Ivetta de Arches.

XXX.—PONTEFRACT,—ST. NICHOLAS.

Founded by Robert de Lacy, and annexed by king Henry VI. to the priory of Nostel. It had a prior, and thirteen poor people attached to it, and was valued, at the dissolution, at £97. 13s. 10d. per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 646.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 54.

XXXI.—PONTEFRACT,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Founded in the 8th Edward III. by William de Fabourere, for a chaplain and eight poor people.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 703.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 63.

XXXII.—PONTEFRACT, KNOLLES'S COLLEGE, AND
ALMSHOUSE,—THE HOLY TRINITY.

Founded about the year 1385, by Sir Robert Knolles, afterwards a celebrated warrior in France, and Constance his wife, the college being for a master and six chaplains, and the almshouse for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen poor men and women.

The net value, at the dissolution, was £182. 14s. 5d.. Queen Elizabeth refounded the almshouse, 23rd October, 1563. A considerable part of the buildings remain.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 713.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 694.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 57.

XXXIII.—RICHMOND,—ST. NICHOLAS.

The date of the foundation of this hospital is not known, but it certainly was in existence in the 18th Henry II., as the pipe roll records a grant of five seams of bread corn to the sick persons therein. In 1448 it was well repaired, and augmented, by William Ascogh, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, who was formerly master.

The gross annual value was £13. 12s. 0d., and the net, £10. 0s. 0d.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 238.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 720.—*Burton's Mon.* 423.

Tanner's Notitia, 672.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 1480.

XXXIV.—RIPON,—ST. ANN.

Named, by Leland, as of the foundation of “a gentleman of the country, hard by the hither side of the Skelle.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

XXXV.—RIPON,—ST. JOHN.

Founded by the archbishop of York, *ante* 4th of king John, and valued in the 26th Henry VIII., at £12. 0s. 4d. per annum, gross, and £10. 14s. 4d. net. It is still extant.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 681.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 89.

XXXVI.—RIPON,—ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

Archbishop Thurstan founded this hospital for a chaplain and sisters, and for the relief of all the lepers in Richmondshire. Afterwards a master was provided, together with two or three chaplains, and some brethren. Marmaduke Bradley was the last master.

There were two chantries in this hospital, *viz.*, Waryner's and Greenfield's.

At the time of the dissolution, the gross annual value was £27. 5s. 6d., and the net, £24. 0s. 7d.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 252.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 620.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 656.
Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 93.

XXXVII.—SCARBOROUGH,—ST. THOMAS, AND ST. NICHOLAS.

Bishop Tanner states, that Hugh de Bulmer gave lands for the founding of an hospital at Scarborough to the honour of St. Thomas, which was completed and endowed by the burgesses of that place, who were also the founders, and maintainers, of another hospital in the town, dedicated to St. Nicholas. In both of these houses there were poor brothers and sisters.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 639.—*Tanner's Notitia* 675.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 874.

XXXVIII.—SHERBURN IN ELMET,—ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

“In the archbishop’s registry about 1311,” says bishop Tanner, “mention is made of an hospital here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, the wardenship of which was in the archbishop’s gift.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner’s Notitia*, 688.

XXXIX.—SPROTBOROUGH,—ST. EDMUND.

An hospital existed at Sprotborough, previous to the year 1363, of the foundation of one of the Fitzwilliams, and its revenues were certified in the 37th Henry VIII. to be of the yearly value of £9. 13s. 11d.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner’s Notitia*, 693.

XL.—SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS.

Bishop Tanner mentions an hospital at this place, which was valued in “Sancroft’s M.S. Valor” at £7. 18s. 4d., but he gives no further particulars.

Tanner’s Notitia, 692.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 782.

XLI.—TICKHILL,—ST. LEONARD.

Archbishop Walter Gray, A.D. 1225, recommended the sad condition of the brethren of this hospital to the charity of all good people.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner’s Notitia*, 684.

XLII.—WELL.

Founded in the year 1342 by Ralph de Neville (a) for a master, two priests, and twenty-four brothers and sisters, but at the dissolution there were only four-

(*) Ralph de Neville had large possessions at Middleham, Carlton, Crakelhall, Snape, Well, Raskelf, Sheriff-Hutton, and Galtres; he married a daughter of Hugh, lord Audley. Dugdale gives a full account of his splendid funeral at Durham; his grandson was created earl of Westmorland, by Richard II. The last earl was attainted of treason, 13th Elizabeth, when all his possessions were confiscated; one of his daughters married David, brother to Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, knight.—*Dugdale’s Bar.* vol. 1. 287.

teen brothers and sisters. John, lord Latimer, in 1542, attached a grammar-school to the foundation, for the term of forty years. The gross value of the hospital was £42. 12s. 3d., and the net £20. 17s. 11d. Its site is now occupied by an hospital endowed by the Cecil family.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 244.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 702.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1453.

XLIII.—WHITBY,—ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

This hospital was as old as the time of Edward II.

Pope Alexander III., in a bull dated 12 kal., December, 1160, mentions the brethren of the hospital of Whitby. The gift of the mastership was in the crown.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 668.

XLIV.—YARUM,—ST. NICHOLAS.

This hospital was founded by Robert de Brus, for three chaplains and thirteen poor persons, previous to the year 1185. It was afterwards granted to the canons of Healaugh Park, and so continued until the time of king Henry VIII. There was a chantry in the hospital, which was a mile from the parish church, dedicated also to St. Nicholas, and which was valued at £5. 6s. 4d. The revenue of the hospital was valued at £5. per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 636.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 675.—*Ord's Cleveland*, 514.

XLV.—YORK,—ST. NICHOLAS.

This house was as ancient as the time of the Empress Maude, who was a benefactress to it. It was founded for lepers, and it is supposed to be identical with that afterwards known by the name of "St. Nicholas without Walmgate bar," which was of royal foundation. It consisted of a warden, and brothers and sisters. Of these latter there were only six at its dissolution, at which time the annual net revenue was £29. 1s. 4d. The then master was the prior of the Holy Trinity in York.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 21.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 709.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 667.

XLVI.—YORK,—ST. LEONARD.

Bishop Tanner calls this St. Peter's, or St. Leonard's, Hospital. He says the Culdees, or secular canons, belonging to the cathedral in the time of William the Conqueror, founded an hospital on a piece of waste land at the west end thereof, but which was removed by William Rufus to another part of the city; and that king so much enlarged it, both in buildings and revenues, as to be commonly accounted the founder. The bishop adds, that it was called St. Peter's Hospital, until king Stephen erected within its precincts a large church, which he dedicated to St. Leonard.

Here were maintained a warden, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two schoolmasters, two hundred and six beadmen, and six servitors.

The privileges of the hospital were confirmed by king Henry II. and king John, which latter, granted timber for the buildings, and wood for the fires, with grass and pasture for the cattle belonging to the hospital, throughout his whole forest of Yorkshire. These privileges were confirmed by act of parliament, 2nd Henry VI.

The churches of St. Mary, and St. Margaret, in Walmgate, belonged to the hospital, as did also the rectories of Newton-upon-Ouse, Pickhall, Rufforth, Laxton, and Bowes.

Among the benefactors to this hospital were William I., William II., Henry I., Henry II., Edward I., Gundreda the wife of Nigel de Albini, the earl of Albermarle, Roger de Mowbray, William de Mowbray, Alice de Gant his wife, William de Percy, and many others.

Thomas Magnus, the then master, surrendered the house on the 1st December, 37 Henry VIII.

The gross value was £500. 11s. 1½d. per annum, but the net was only £309. 2s. 11½d. The site was granted 35th Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, knight, and, in the 6th Elizabeth, to Robert, lord Dudley.

The statutes, framed in 1294, are given in Drake's Eboracum, and a very fine register of this hospital is in the Cottonian library. There is also another in the Bodleian.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 17.—*Mon Ang.* vol. vi. 608.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 642.

Torres' M.S. York, 849.

XLVII.—YORK. FOSSGATE,—THE HOLY TRINITY, AND THE
VIRGIN MARY.

John de Roucliff, clerk, in the 45th Edward III., founded an hospital in the parish of the Holy Cross, near Fossgate, in the city of York. He intended to have endowed it with revenues sufficient for a warden, thirteen poor people, and two poor clergymen to teach school; but, leaving very little endowment, the incorporated company of merchants further endowed it in the time of Henry VI. for one priest, who, in 26th Henry VI., was found to have £6. 13s. 4d. per annum.

This hospital is still kept up by the Merchants' Company.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 737.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 693.

XLVIII.—YORK,—ST. ANTHONY IN GILLYGATE.

Founded about a hundred years before Leland's time, by John Langtoun, lord mayor of York.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 696.

XLIX.—YORK,—ST. MARY AT BOOTHAM, THE GREAT HOSPITAL.

Robert Pickering, dean of York, founded this hospital about A. D. 1314, in a place previously inhabited by white friars. It was at first a chantry for six priests, but it was afterwards converted into an hospital for a master and brethren, and valued 26th Henry VIII. at £37. per annum gross, and £11. 6s. 8d. net. It became, at the dissolution, the dean and chapter's free-school at the Horse Fair. Its possessions, or part thereof, are now transferred to St. Peter's collegiate school, York.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

L.—YORK,—ST. MARY AT BOOTHAM, THE LESSER HOSPITAL.

This was also dedicated to St. Mary, and it was founded circa A. D. 1481, by John Gysburgh, precentor of York, for two chaplains. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £9. 6s. 8d. per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 697.

LI.—YORK,—FISHERGATE.

Mentioned A. D. 1399, Pat. I., Henry IV., p. 6.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 696.

LII.—YORK,—ST. GILES.

A notice of this occurs A. D. 1274.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

LIII.—YORK,—LAYTHORPE GATE.

Founded by the Bygods, (a) but it was allowed by Sir Thomas Bygod to fall into ruin.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

LIV.—YORK,—MAISON DIEU, ON OUSE BRIDGE.

Named in the register of Fountains abbey, in the Harleian library, folio 263. Here was a chantry at the altar of St. Mary for the soul of John de Ergum, and Juliana his wife, and another, at the altar of St. Giles, for the soul of Roger de la Marr.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 695.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 739.

LV.—YORK,—MAISON DIEU, IN WHITE FRIARSGATE.

Noticed in Dodsworth's M.S. vol. 28, p. 257. A. D. 1401.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.

(*) Ralph Bigod, one of the descendants of Roger Bigod, the founder of this great family, resided at Settrington.

LVI.—YORK,—MARYGATE.

Founded, as it is supposed, by Robert Howine, before the year 1406.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 696.

LVII.—YORK,—MICKLEGATE.

Founded by Sir Richard de Yorke, but never finished.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 781.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 698.

LVIII.—YORK,—ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR.

This hospital is named in the register of Fountains abbey for the year 1391, but the name of its founder is unknown. It is yet standing.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 782.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 695.

Premonstratensian Houses.

I.—COVERHAM (^a) ABBEY.

Helewisia, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Glanvill, lord chief justice of England, (^b) founded an abbey, in the latter part of the reign of Henry II., at

(^a) Or Corham.

(^b) She died A. D. 1295, and was buried at Swainby, but her bones were afterwards translated to Coverham, and deposited in the chapter-house there.

Swainby, in the parish of Pickhall. In the 14th of king John, the abbey was translated, by her son, Ralph Fitz Robert, lord of Middleton, to Coverham, near the manor house at Middleham.

At the time of the dissolution, there were, in Coverham abbey, twenty canons.

This house had the churches of Coverham, given by Ralph, the son of Robert, lord of Middleham; Downholme, by the lords Scroope of Bolton; Kettlewell, by the lords Gray of Rotherfield; and Sedburgh, given by Sir Ralph le Scroope. It also had the rectory of Seaham, in the county of Durham.

Burton gives the endowments of the vicarages of Downholme, Kettlewell, and Sedburgh.

Christopher Rokesby, who was elected in 1528, was the last abbot of this house.

The gross annual revenues were £207. 14s. 8d. per annum, and the net £160. 18s. 3d.

The site of the abbey was granted, in the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, to Humphrey Orme and Cicilia his wife. At present it belongs to the duke of Northumberland.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 243.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 920.—*Burton's Mon.* 418.
Tanner's Notitia, 676.

II.—EASBY ABBEY,—ST. AGATHA.

This house was founded by Roald, constable of Richmond Castle, son of Emsart Mesard, the first grantee of the estates belonging to Tor, under the earl of Richmond, (*a*) about 1152. On the 17th May, 1424, a commission was directed to Nicholas, bishop of Dromore, suffragan of the archbishop of York, to dedicate this conventual church of St. Agatha, *juxta* Richmond, and the area of the church-yard.

Thomas de Burton, the then representative of the family of Roald, sold the fee of Tor, in the reign of Edward III., to Henry le Scroope, lord of Bolton, and from that period to the dissolution, the Scroopes were respected as founders, and were interred at Easby.

This abbey, the ruins of which are considerable, had belonging to it the rectories of Easby, Stanwix, and Manfield.

Robert Bampton, elected in 1511, appears to have been the last abbot.

The gross annual value of the revenues, at the dissolution, was £188. 16s. 2d., and the net £111. 17s. 11d. At that time there were about seventeen canons.

(*) Roger de Mowbray was a benefactor to this house, and all the grants made to it were confirmed by king Edward III.

Richard le Scroope gave to the house the manor of Brompton-on-Swale.

The site was granted 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, to Ralph Gower, and afterwards, in the 14th Elizabeth, to John Stanhope.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 235.—*Mon. Ang.* vol vi. 921.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 664.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1483.

III.—EGGLESTON ABBEY, (a)—ST. MARY, AND ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Founded, according to Bishop Tanner, by Ralph de Multon, in the latter end of the reign of king Henry II., or, in the beginning of that of Richard I.; but, according to another account, it was founded by Conan, earl of Richmond, who died A. D. 1171.

The churches of Rokeby and Ouseburn Magna were appropriated to this house by archbishop Zouch. It had also the church of Startforth, or Stratford, in Gilling West wapentake, given by Helen de Hastings. The endowments of the vicarages are stated by Burton.

Thomas Darneton, who had been elected A. D. 1519, was the last abbot. Lord Dacre, who married the heiress of Thomas de Multon, was the patron at the period of the dissolution. The gross annual value of the revenues, in the 26th Henry VIII., was £65. 5s. 6d., and the net £36. 7s. 2d.

The site of the abbey was granted, 2nd Edward VI., to Robert Shelley, or Strelley.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 236.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 943.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 135.

Tanner's Notitia, 677.

IV—RICHMOND CASTLE.

A chapel was founded in this castle by John de Dreux, earl of Richmond, 3rd Edward I., for six of the canons of Eggleston, to celebrate divine service therein for ever, the said canons to be perpetually resident in the said chapel.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1473.

(*) In the parish of Rokeby.

Sempringham or Gilbertine Houses.

I.—ELLERTON ON SPALDINGMOOR, (a)—THE VIRGIN MARY, AND ST. LAWRENCE.

Founded, previous to the year 1212, by William Fitz Peter. The canons were obliged to maintain thirteen poor people.

John Golding was the last prior. There were at this house, at the time of the dissolution about nine monks. The gross annual value was then £78. 0s. 10d., and the net, £62. 8s. 10d.

The site of the priory was granted, in the 32nd Henry VIII., to John Aske, and a portion of its church is now used as the parish church.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 128.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 975.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 259.
Tanner's Notitia, 682.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1213.

II.—OLD MALTON PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

Eustace Fitz John (b) founded this house, about the year 1150. Among its possessions were the churches of Norton, Old Malton, Langton, Winteringham, Brompton, and Marton.

The gross annual value was £257. 7s., and its net, £197. 19s. 2d. The

(a) Otherwise Elreton, or, Alreton priory.

(b) He gave to this house, mills at Old Malton, the churches of Malton, St. Peter in Winteringham, and Brompton in Pickering Lyth, with possessions at these places; William de Vesci gave the church, and town, of Watton, and the church of Ancaster; Berga de Vesci gave the church of Langton; Ivetta de Arches, the church of Norton; Roger de Flamvill, the church of Marton in Burgeshire; and Walter de Neville and Alan Kayrun gave the church of Walden in Leicestershire. King John was also a benefactor to this house; and pope Innocent III. made a decree respecting the tithes of Sowerby, near Thirsk, claimed by the monks. The rectory of South Croxton, in Leicestershire, also belonged to this house which also held Courts at Malton, Norton, Billington, Winteringham, Snainton, and Sinnington, and had a portion of tithes at Marton, with Granges, at Brompton, Wellom, Linton and Mowthorpe. William, the son of William de Redburn, also gave lands in Little Edston.

site of this house was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to Robert Holgate, bishop of Landaff, who was afterwards archbishop of York.

Valor. Ecc. vol. v. 144.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 970.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 662.

Torres' M.S. North Riding, 347

A Register Book of this house is in the Cottonian Library, marked Claudius DXT

III.—NEW MALTON CASTLE.

A chapel was founded here by the lords Vesci, and dedicated to the honor of St. James.

Valor Ecc. vol. v.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 347.

IV.—OVINGTON (*a*) PRIORY.

This priory was founded, before the 5th year of the reign of king John, by Alan de Wilton, as subordinate to Sempringham, and was valued, at the dissolution, at £11. 2s. 8d. per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 978.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 682.

V.—YORK,—PRIORY OF ST. ANDREW AT FISHERGATE.

Founded about the year 1200, by archbishop Murdoc, for twelve canons.

The gross annual value of this house at the dissolution, was £57. 5s. 9d.; net, £47. 14s. 3½d.; and at that period there were only three canons. John Bellew, and John Broxholme, had the site granted to them, 37th Henry VIII.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 126.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 962.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 679.

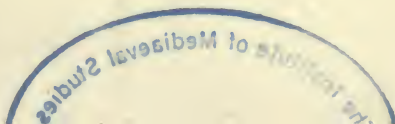
Torres' M.S. York, 798.

VI.—WATTON (*b*) PRIORY,—THE VIRGIN MARY.

A nunnery was established at Watton about the year 686. Afterwards, *circa*

(*a*) Otherwise Overton, Oveton, or Ovinghom, in the parish of Wycliffe.

(*b*) Otherwise Vetadum.



A. D. 1150, Eustace Fitz John, (*a*) under the direction of St Gilbert, of Sempringham, founded a house for nuns, and thirteen canons, of his newly established Order.

This house possessed the churches of Watton, Hutton Cranswick, North Dalton, and Sancton.

Robert Holgate, afterwards archbishop of York, was the last prior of Watton, and he held it, *in commendam*. The priory was surrendered 9th December, 1540, at which time there were fourteen canons: its annual gross revenue was £453. 7s. 8d. per annum, and its net, £360. 16s. 10½d.

The site was granted, 3rd Edward VI., to John, earl of Warwick, and it now belongs to the family of Bethell, of Rise.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 126.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 954.—*Burton's Mon Ebor.* 412.
Tanner's Notitia, 634.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1282.

Alien Priors. (*b*)

I.—ALLERTON MAULEVERER PRIORY.

This was an alien priory, appendant to the abbey of Marmonstier at Tours, to which the church of St. Martin, at Allerton, was given by Richard Mauleverer,

(*a*) Eustace Fitz John, whose descendants bore the name of Vesci, was the nephew, and heir, of Serlo de Burgh, who founded Knaresbrough castle; he had vast possessions, and was much esteemed by king Henry II., as a person of great wisdom and singular judgment. The monasteries of Watton and Malton were founded by him. He also gave the churches of Cowton and Scalby to the priory of Bridlington. Eustace Fitz John was slain in Wales A. D. 1157.

William Vesci, his son, confirmed his father's grants, and made large additions thereto.

This great family ended with William Vesci, who was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn, having previously sold his castle of Alnwick to Henry de Percy.

Gilbert Aton, of Aton in Pickering Lyth, became the heir of the Yorkshire estates of this noble family.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 89.

(*b*) *Vid.* page 24. These were all dissolved by act of parliament, 2nd Henry V., and their estates thereby became vested in the crown.

and confirmed thereto by king Henry II. After the dissolution of the alien priories, king Henry VI. gave this house to King's College, Cambridge.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1028.—*Burton's Mon.* 258, 298.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 672.

Torres' M.S. 1523.

II.—BURSTAL PRIORY. (*a*)

Stephen, earl of Albemarle, gave to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin de Alceio, near Albemarle in Normandy, several tithes and churches in Yorkshire, and in the north part of Lincolnshire. The monks, thereupon, sent over a procurator, or prior, with some brethren of their own house, to look after the same, and they fixed their cell in the chapel of St. Helen, at Burstal; but the frequent seizing of the estates of foreign abbeys, during the wars with France, eventually occasioned this Alien priory to be sold, in the 18th Richard II., to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall.

The site of this priory has been swept away by the encroachments of the sea.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1019.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 647.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1350

III.—CELL, NEAR RICHMOND OF THE PRIORY OF BEGARE.

“The abbey of Begare, in Brittany,” says bishop Tanner, “having several estates in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, there was a cell of alien monks of that abbey fixed near Richmond, in the time of Henry III., which, upon the suppression of these foreign houses, was granted,—first, to the chantry of St. Ann, at Thirsk, then to Eton college, then to the priory of Mount Grace, and, at the last, to Eton college again.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1055.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 683.

IV.—ECCLESFIELD PRIORY,

Was a cell to the abbey of St. Wandragisilius, in the diocese of Rouen, in Normandy, for benedictine monks, and was given by king Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery of St. Ann, near Coventry.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1055.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 683.

(*) *Alias* Burstall or Birstal Grange, in the parish of Sheffling.

V.—GROSMONT (*a*) PRIORY.

In the beginning of the reign of king John, Johanna, daughter of William Fossard, the wife of Robert de Turnham, gave a parcel of land in Eskdale, to the abbot and convent of Grandimont, in Normandy, who thereupon, sent over monks of their own order to settle there.

Subsequently, by reason of the wars with France, the abbey of Grandimont obtained leave to sell the advowson, and the right in the cell, to John Hewett, alias Sergeaunt. It seems thereupon, to have become indigenous, and thus escaped the suppression of the alien priories by king Henry V. and subsisted until the general dissolution, at which time there were not, at this place, above four monks.

The gross revenues of the priory were rated, in the 26th Henry VIII., at £14. 2s. 8d., and the net at £12. 2s. 8d. per annum; and its site was granted, in the 35th Henry VIII., to Edward Wright, Esq. The next year it was sold to Mr. Francis Sprigg, but was soon afterwards alienated to Sir Richard Cholmley, and it subsequently came into the family of the Saunders.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 86.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1025.

Burton's Mon. 275.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 679.—*Belcher's History of Grosmont Priory.*

VI.—SCARBOROUGH PRIORY.

The church of St. Mary, in Scarborough, having been given, with some lands, to the abbey and convent of Cisteaux in France, some monks from that house were sent over, who had a cell here before the 4th year of king John, which, upon the suppression of the alien priories, was given to Bridlington monastery in the 1st Edward IV.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1056.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 682.

VII.—WITHERNSEA (*b*) PRIORY.

This house is mentioned in the records of the reign of king John, and was subordinate to the abbey of Albemarle.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1056.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 682.

(*a*) Otherwise Gromont, Grommond, Grandimont, or Eskdale, in the parish of Egton.

(*b*) Or Wythernness.

Cathedrals.

I.—ST. PETER IN YORK.

It is supposed that York became the seat of an archbishopric long before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, but nothing authentic is recorded respecting it until the time of Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumberland, when Paulinus, the apostle of Northumbria, was, on the 21st July, A. D. 625, consecrated thereto by Justus, bishop of Rochester, since which time, eighty-four prelates have successively sat on the archiepiscopal throne. This see has contributed five saints to the Roman calendar, viz., Paulinus, Wilfrid, John of Beverley, Oswald, and William; and two cardinals to the papal conclave; viz., Baynbridge and Wolsey. Nicholas Heath was the last Roman Catholic archbishop. He was deprived by queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1558.

The first church was built by Paulinus, A. D. 627; restored from a ruinous state by Wilfrid, A. D. 670; much injured by fire A. D. 741; a new church begun A. D. 770, by archbishop Albert; burnt again on the 19th September, 1069, during the siege of York, eight days after the death of archbishop Aldred, when the celebrated library, founded by Alcuin, was entirely destroyed; begun to be rebuilt by archbishop Thomas in 1080; again burnt, 4th June, 1137, during the pontificate of archbishop Thurstan, by a casual fire, which consumed nearly the whole of the city. In 1170, archbishop Roger commenced repairing the ruins, and rebuilding other portions of the church; in 1220, archbishop Walter Gray began the present south transept, the present north transept being likewise commenced by the same archbishop in 1250, and completed by archbishop Giffard in 1270; the chapter-house was begun by archbishop Wykewane, A. D. 1280, and was finished A. D. 1340, by archbishop Melton, and its vestibule begun by archbishop Melton, A. D. 1335, was completed by archbishop Zouch in the year 1350; the nave, begun in 1291 by archbishop Romaine, was completed by archbishop Thoresby in 1360; and the choir was built between the years, 1361 and 1472, by archbishops Thoresby, Bowet, and George Neville; the south western bell tower, begun in 1433, and completed A. D. 1450, by archbishop Kemp; the north western bell tower, begun A. D. 1450, and completed in 1474, during the pontificates of archbishops Kemp, Bothe, and George Neville; the lantern

tower, begun in 1460 by archbishop Bothe, was completed by archbishop George Neville, in 1472; the rood, or organ-screen, was commenced in 1476 by archbishop Bothe, and completed in the time of cardinal Wolsey, in 1518.

On the 2nd February, 1829, the choir was set on fire by Jonathan Martin; estimated damage, £60,000. On the 6th May, 1832, the choir, having been completely repaired, was re-opened for divine service.

An accidental fire consumed the interior of the south west bell tower, and the roof of the nave, on the 20th May, 1840; estimated damage, £25,000.

The repairs were completed, and the church re-opened, 7th July, 1844.

The cathedral of York has a dean, sub-dean, chancellor, precentor, succentor, three archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, a sub-chanter, and four vicars choral, besides lay clerks, choristers, &c. Four of the prebendaries are called into residence, and each prebendary so called, resides, in turn, for one quarter of a year; hence they are called *residentiaries*.

Archbishop Thomas, about twenty-four years after the Conquest, divided a considerable part of the possessions of the church, which had been previously enjoyed in common by the canons, into prebends, and allotted to each canon a particular portion, which, generally, consisted of one or more churches, the tithes and other profits whereof were received by the prebendary, who was charged with certain duties in the choir of the cathedral, to be performed therein, either in person, or by a vicar. Afterwards archbishop Walter Gray, and other prelates, established vicarages in the churches so given to the prebendaries, and endowed them with the smaller tithes, and thus the prebendaries became released from the cure of souls, which devolved upon the vicars, nominated by themselves, to the respective parishes; and the prebendaries, leased out the rectorial tithes, and all other possessions not included in the endowments of the vicarages, at annual reserved rents, for a term of three lives, renewable upon the death of one of the three persons so nominated, upon which occasion a sum of money was paid, under the denomination of a fine. Houses of residence were attached to some of the prebends, but, in course of time, all such houses were leased out for a term of forty years, renewable at the end of fourteen, on payment of a fine. The annual reserved rents always remained the same, and in consequence of the change in the value of money, the certain income of each prebendary was but small, whilst, occasionally, a large sum accrued in the shape of a fine.

The names of the subsisting prebends are as follows:—

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Ampleford, | Knaresborough, |
| Apethorpe, | Langtoft, |
| Barnby Moor, | Laughton-en-le-Morthen, |
| Bilton, | North Newbald, |
| Bole, | Osbaldwick, |
| Botavant, | Riccall, |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Bugthorpe, | South Newbald, |
| Dunnington, | Stillington, |
| Driffild | Strensall, |
| Fenton, | Tockerington, |
| Fridaythorpe, | Ulleskelfe, |
| Givendale, | Warhill, |
| Grindal, | Weighton, |
| Holme Archiepiscopi, | Wetwang, |
| Husthwaite, | Wistow. |

The prebends of Laughton, Driffild, and Holme, are respectively held by the chancellor, precentor, and succentor.

The prebends of Bramham and Salton fell at the dissolution, and the prebends of Massam and Bishop Wilton were suppressed soon afterwards.

The cathedral act of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 113, provides, that after the death, or cession, of the then sub-dean, chancellor, precentor, succentor, and prebendaries, not residentiary, all the revenues belonging to their stalls or dignities, shall vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and it also provides, that the patronage appertaining thereunto shall thereupon revert to the archbishop. Under this act, considerable portions of the estates and patronage of the prebendal body have been already so transferred. (*a*)

II.—ST. WILFRID, RIPON.

This church, which had been previously a Benedictine monastery (*b*) was made collegiate, about the time of the Conquest, by archbishop Aldred, and seven prebends were founded therein, all which, were in the gift of the archbishop, and valued, at the dissolution, according to Tanner, as follows:—

| | £. | s. | d. | per annum. | | £. | s. | d. | per annum. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|------------|-------------|----|----|----|------------|
| Thorpe . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | „ | Monkton . . | 24 | 12 | 8 | „ |
| Stanwix . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | „ | Sharrow . . | 14 | 5 | 2 | „ |
| Skelton and } Yevhall } | 15 | 10 | 4 | „ | Stodley . . | 26 | 11 | 4 | „ |
| | | | | | Anwick . . | 22 | 1 | 0 | „ |

There were also six vicars choral, each endowed to the value of £6. per annum.

The church and town of Ripon were burnt by the Scots in 1317, and the restoration of the church was effected through the exertions of archbishop Melton.

The church was, after the dissolution, refounded by king James I., at the

(*a*) It does not form any part of the plan of this work to enter further into the history of the cathedral.

(*b*) *Fid.* page 53, where it is erroneously placed among the Cluniac houses.

request of Anne, his queen, and again made collegiate, under a dean and prebendaries; and, in consequence of the erection of the see of Ripon, under the 6th and 7th Gul. IV., cap. 75, it has now become a cathedral.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 249.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1367.—*Tanners' Notitia*, 633.
Torres' Peculiars.

An historical and descriptive account of Ripon Minster was written by Dean Waddilove in 1810, and printed in the *Archæologia* vol. 17, page 128.

Collegiate Churches and Colleges.

I.—BEVERLEY,—ST. JOHN (*a*)

Refounded, in the collegiate form, by king Athelstan, (*b*) about the year 928, it having been previously a Benedictine monastery. (*c*)

(*a*) *Alias* Monasterium in Silva Derorum, or Deirwalde.

(*b*) In 925, according to the history of St. Leonard's hospital at York, king Athelstan, when marching against the Scots, met in his route, near Lincoln, with a company of pilgrims, who, upon the king's inquiry, stated that they came from Beverley, where did rest a glorious confessor, John by name, by whose merits and intercession, blind, lame, and infirm persons were restored to health. Athelstan thereupon himself deviated from his line of march, (whilst he directed his army to pursue their way to York,) and visited St. John's sepulchre, and, placing his knife upon the high altar of the church, engaged his promise that if he returned victorious, he would redeem it at a large price; and he took the banner of St. John along with him, and obtained the victory. Upon his coming back he enriched Beverley with very large possessions, liberties, and privileges.

Athelstan, in fact, became the refounder of the church about the year 928, making it collegiate for canons secular. He gave to it certain lands in Bransburton and Lockington, and all his right of hestraflla, that is to say, of all the provender which was yearly payable to him for his horses, from the whole of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He also gave for the better support of the religious, certain thraves of corn, or money in lieu thereof, arising out of divers particular places in the East Riding, which gift was afterwards confirmed by king Henry II.

(*c*) *Vid.* page 53, where it is erroneously placed among the Cluniac houses.

At the time of the dissolution, in the 1st Edward VI., this collegiate church consisted of a provost, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, precentor, seven rectors choral, and nine vicars choral, with many chantry priests, choristers, officers, and servants. Its last provost was Reginald Lee, whose predecessor, Thomas Wynter, was a natural son of Cardinal Wolsey. (*a*)

| | £. | s. | d. | per annum | | £. | s. | d. | per annum |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----------|--------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| The provostship } was valued at } | 109 | 8 | 8½ | „ | St. Mary's prebend | 35 | 17 | 0 | „ |
| | | | | | St. Stephen's „ | 44 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| St. Michael's prebend | 31 | 13 | 4 | „ | St. Andrew's „ | 48 | 16 | 1 | „ |
| St. Peter's „ | 46 | 6 | 11½ | „ | St. James's „ | 47 | 1 | 4 | „ |
| St. Martin's „ | 39 | 11 | 1 | „ | Chancellorship | 13 | 16 | 0 | „ |
| St. Catherine's „ | 10 | 18 | 4 | „ | Precentorship | 13 | 9 | 4 | „ |

Most of the prebendal houses were granted, 2nd Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 130.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1307.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 635.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 109 and 163.

II.—COLLEGE WITHIN THE CASTLE OF BOLTON.

A license to found a college here was granted 20th Richard II., to Richard, Lord Scrope, but there is no further account of it.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1396.

III.—HEMINGBROUGH,—ST. MARY.

This church was made collegiate, A. D. 1426, by the prior and convent of Durham, who were the patrons, for a provost, or warden, three prebendaries, six vicars choral, and six clerks. The parochial tithes were appropriated to it, and the revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £84. 11s. 0d. gross, and £36. 1s. 0d. net, per annum.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 159.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1375.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 735

Torres' M.S. Peculiars.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 696.

(*a*) On the 9th July, A. D. 1444, John Brompton, of Beverley, merchant, made his will, proved 31st July, 1444, whereby he gave his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, St. Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, the Archangels; St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, Andrew, James and John, the Apostles; St. George, St. Thomas, Dionis, Alban, St. Edward, Remigius, Nicholas, John de Beverlac, John of Bridlington, St. Anne, Magdalene, Bridget, Winifred, Katherine, Barbara, Eldreda, Ursula, and eleven thousand Virgins, and all Virgin Saints of the whole celestial choir, and his body to be buried in the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, near the corps of Eline, his wife.—*Torres' M.S.*

IV.—HOWDEN, (a)—ST. PETER, AND ST. PAUL.

Hugh, prior of Durham, obtained a bull from pope Gregory IX. for the appropriation of this church towards the maintenance of sixteen monks ; but, upon further consideration, Robert, bishop of Durham, A. D. 1266, caused it to be divided into five prebends for secular clerks, and to these were added, A. D. 1279, a sixth prebend ; viz., that of Skipwith. There were six chantries in the church, and also six vicars.

Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, by his will, dated 15th March, 1403, left a legacy of £40 for building the bell-tower of this church.

The prebends were valued, 26th Henry VIII., as follows :

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| Howden | 12 | 0 | 0 | net. Saltmarsh | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Skelton | 9 | 0 | 0 | „ Barnby | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| Thorpe | 9 | 18 | 4 | „ Skipwith | 13 | 6 | 8 |

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 136.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1473.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 685.

Torres' M.S. Peculiars, 1072.

V.—KIRKBY OVERBLOWES. (b)

Archbishop Thoresby made an ordination, 10th November, A. D. 1364, for a provost and four chaplains in this place.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 693.

VI.—LAZENBY. (c)

In the 18th Edward I., John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, built at the manor at Lazenby,—a chapel to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and established therein a college for a master and six chaplains ; and their revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £9. 6s. 8d. per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 688.

VII.—LOWTHORPE.

Here was a college, consisting of a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded by Sir John Haselarton, in the time of Edward III., to which the parochial tithes were appropriated by the archbishop for their maintenance.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1021.

(*) Otherwise Hovedene. (b) Or Overblowers. (c) In the parish of Wilton.

VIII.—MIDDLEHAM.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., had licence of his brother, king Edward IV. A. D. 1476, to found a college at Middleham, for a dean, six chaplains, six choristers, and other clergymen officiating in the parish church, to be dedicated to the honour of the blessed Jesus, St. Mary, and St. Alkmund; but this design was never completed.

The minister of the parish had, until a recent period, the title of dean; but there were, probably, never any chaplains, clerks, or choristers. The deanery was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £16. 16s. 0d. gross, and £16. 9s. 4d. net, per annum.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1440.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 697.—*Torres' M.S. Peculiars*, 1349.

IX.—NETHER ACASTER, (a)—ST. ANDREW.

This was a college for a provost and two or three fellows, one of whom was to teach school. It was founded by Robert Stillington, about the fifteenth century.

It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £33. 10s. 4d. gross, and £27. 13s. 4d. net, per annum.

The site was granted, 2nd Edward VI., to John Hulse and William Pendred.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 20.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1473.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 697.

X.—OSMOTHERBY.

The prebendaries of Osmotherby are named in the time of King Edward. III.

Some have thought that this was a collegiate church, but it seems to have been only a rectory divided into three portions, being so rated in pope Nicholas's *Taxation*, A. D. 1291; it was afterwards appropriated to three sinecure portionists, and a vicar endowed.

In the archbishop's certificate of all hospitals, colleges, &c., made 37th Henry VIII., it is thus returned:—"The three prebends, simpters, within the parish church of Osmotherby; the yearly value £18."

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 688.

(a) Or Nether Aulcaster.

XI.—ROTHERHAM, (a)—HOLY JESUS.

Thomas Scott, *alias* Rotherham, having, whilst he was bishop of London, founded a chantry at this, his place of nativity, also founded a college here, A. D. 1481, shortly after his promotion to the see of York, which consisted of a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three masters; viz., one for grammar, another for music, and the last for writing.

The statutes are given at length in Torres' M.S.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 44.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1441.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 697.
Torres' M.S. York, 1105.

XII.—ST. CLEMENTS, IN THE CASTLE OF PONTEFRACT.

The first Ilbert de Lacy was the founder of this chapel, which he amply endowed with lands and tithes.

Bishop Tanner, however, dates the foundation in the time of William Rufus. It was looked upon as a royal free chapel, in which were a dean and three prebends, and it so continued until the general dissolution.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 641.

XIII.—SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS.

The college at this place was valued, in the 26th Henry VIII., at £13. 18s. 8d., but it does not appear when, or by whom, it was founded.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 110.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

XIV.—TICKHILL.

Here was a royal free chapel, or collegiate church, founded by Eleanor, the queen of king Henry II., which, with its four prebends, worth 100 marks per annum, was given by king John to the canons of the cathedral church of Rouen, in Normandy. It was afterwards given to the abbot and convent of Lenton, and in the year 1405, to the abbot and convent of St. Peter at Westminster; and, as parcel of the possessions of the latter, it was granted, in the 6th Edward VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1474.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 675.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 858

(*) Otherwise Roderham.

XV.—WENSLOW. (*a*)

Richard, Lord Scrope, (*b*) of Bolton, obtained a license from king Richard II., in the 22nd year of his reign, to resume £150. per annum, which he had then lately granted to the abbot and convent of St. Agatha, near Richmond, and to found therewith a college in the church of the Holy Trinity, in Wenslow, for a master, or warden, and as many chaplains, or fellows, as he thought proper, and also for twenty-two poor people.

“This design,” says bishop Tanner, “probably never took effect, though perhaps again attempted 1st Henry IV.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1296.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 695.

XVI.—ST. SEPULCHRE'S COLLEGE, YORK.

The college of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, commonly called St. Sepulchre's chapel, near the metropolitan church of St. Peter, and opening into the same, was founded by archbishop Roger, *ante* 1161, for a master, warden, or sacrist, and twelve prebendaries. In 26th Henry VIII., stated as endowed with £171. 19s. 2½d., gross, and £138. 19s. 2¾d., net, per annum.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 19.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1475.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 669.

XVII.—ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, YORK.

A college for the priests who had chantries in the metropolitan church, to live and eat together therein, was intended to have been founded A. D. 1454; and to effect the same, a licence was granted, by king Henry VI., to the earl of Northumberland, the archbishop of York, the dean, precentor, and other members of the church; but, as the design then failed, George Neville, bishop of Exeter, (shortly afterwards archbishop of York) and his brother Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, founded a college, A. D. 1460, to the honour of St. William, for the twenty-three chantry priests belonging to the cathedral, in

(*a*) Or Wensley.

(*b*) Robert de Scrope, in the time of Henry II., was the first baron of this name.

Richard, lord Scrope was the father of Richard Scrope, archbishop of York, and died 30th May, 4th Henry IV.

Edmund, the last lord Scrope of Bolton, died without issue, in the time of king Charles I.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 654.

order that they might have their commons and lodgings together. In the 27th Henry VIII., this college was found to possess lands and tenements, enjoyed in common, (besides the endowment of the several chantries) to the yearly value of £22. 12s. 8d.

The site of the college was granted, 3rd Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1475.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 696.

XVIII.—THE SUBCHANTER AND VICARS CHORAL COLLEGE, IN THE BEDERN, YORK.

Within the close of the cathedral church of York was a college of the vicars choral, formerly thirty-six in number, but now reduced to five, including the subchanter, who lodged and eat there in common, under the direction of the subchanter; the latter being styled their warden, or keeper. This place was given to them by William de Lanum, sometime canon of the cathedral, and they were fixed there by archbishop Walter Gray, about the year 1262; (*a*) but they were probably not incorporated until the 9th Henry V. They had a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but their house was called St. Peter's college, and, under that name, it was granted, in the 2nd Edward VI., to Thomas Golding and Walter Cely.

The revenues were valued, in the 26th Henry VIII., at £236. 19s. 4d. per annum, gross, and £136. 5s. 5d. net. The next year they were returned at £192. 9s. 3d.; and, in the 37th Henry VIII., at £255. 7s. 8d.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 2.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1475.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 686.

(*) *Tanner* says 1252.

Commandries of the Knights Hospitallers.

I.—BEVERLEY (a)

Sybella de Valoriis gave, A. D. 1201, to the Knights Hospitallers the manor of the Holy Trinity, on the east of the town of Beverley, together with the manor of North Burton, &c., and thereupon a commandry was founded, which was valued, 36th Henry VIII., at £164. 10s. 0d. per annum, according to Dugdale, but at the sum of £211. 10s. 7d., according to Speed.

William Barkeley had the site granted to him 36 Henry VIII.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 801.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 679.

II.—MOUNT ST. JOHN. (b)

In the beginning of the reign of Henry I., William Percy, the first, called Algernon, gave to the Knights Hospitallers lands hereabouts, to the amount of five knights fees, and thereupon a commandry was established at this place, dedicated to St. Mary. This was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £137. 2s. 0d. gross, and £102. 13s. 9d. net, per annum, and was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to the archbishop of York, in exchange.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 94.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 803.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 645.

III.—NEWLAND. (c)

Was given to the order by king John, and one of its greatest benefactors was Roger de Peyteirn, lord of Altofts.

It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £129. 14s. 11¼d. per annum, according

(a) Generally called a Preceptory.

(b) In the parish of Feliskirk.

(c) Or Nova Terra, in the parish of Howden, or Eastington, generally called a Preceptory.

to Dugdale, but according to Le Neve, at £223. 19s. 7½d. per annum. This house, was generally called a preceptory.

The site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Francis Jobson, Andrew Dudley, and others.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 803.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 683.

IV.—RIBSTAN. (a)

The manor of Ribstan was given to the Knights Templars by Robert, lord Ross, (b) of Hamlac, in the latter end of the reign of Richard I., or in the beginning of that of king John, whereupon it became a preceptory; but, after the suppression of the Order, it became part of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, who had estates thereabouts, under the inspection of a commander. It was of the yearly value of £207. 9s. 7d. according to Dugdale, or, according to Le Neve, £265. 9s. 6¼d. This manor was granted in the 33rd Henry VIII. to Charles, duke of Suffolk.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 256.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 803.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 678.

Preceptorics of the Knights Templars.

I.—RIBSTAN.

This preceptory passed to the Hospitallers. *Vid.* page 113.

(a) In the parish of Hunsingore.

(b) The founder of this family was Peter de Ross of Holderness, in the time of Henry I. He married Adeline, one of the co-heiresses of Walter Espec, and gave the church of Gilling in Rydale, to St. Mary's abbey; Robert, his son, was a special benefactor to the Knights Templars. Edward, the son of Robert, gave to the canons of Bridlington the church at Atwick; and to the monks of Newminster, near Morpeth, the grange at Stratton. He married Rose, one of the

II.—NORTH FERRIBY,

Which afterwards became an Augustin house. *Vid.* page 81.

III.—TEMPLE HURST (a)

This place was given to the Knights Templars by Ralph de Hastings, A. D. 1152, and, after the suppression of the Order, the estate went to the lord D'Arcy.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 817.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 664.

IV.—TEMPLE NEWSOME. (b)

Given by William de Vilars, together with some other estates hereabouts, to the Knights Templars, before A. D. 1181.

After the Order was dissolved, Temple Newsome was granted to lord D'Arcy.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 817.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 675.

Dominican Friaries.

I.—BEVERLEY.

Leland says, the Black Friary here was founded by one Goldsmith. Lord D'Arcy at one time strove for the patronage of it. It is mentioned as early as 1311.

co-heiresses of William Trusbut of Warter, and died before the 32nd Henry II. William his son, surnamed Furfan, built the castles of Helmsley, or Hamlac, and Werke, in Northumberland; and confirmed to the Knights Templars the donation of Ribstan, and also gave to them the town of Branceby. He married Isabel, daughter of William the Lion, king of Scotland, and died in the 2nd Henry III., and was buried in the temple church in London. Edmund, the last Lord Ross of Hamlac, died without male heirs in 1508.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 543.

(a) In the parish of Birkin.

(b) In the parish of Whitkirk.

The site was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Pope and Anthony Foster.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1495.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

II.—DONCASTER

“A house of Black friars was founded at Doncaster, but when, or by whom,” says Tanner, “I have not yet been able to discover.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.

III.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Of this Friary bishop Tanner gives the only information in print. “The site,” he says, “of the house of the Black friars in Hull was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to John Broxholme, and, in the 6th Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

IV.—PONTEFRACT.

There was a house of Black friars in Pontefract, before A. D. 1266, which was said to have been founded by one Simon Pyper. It was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to W. Clifford and Michael Wildbore, and, for its site, Richard Wildbore, and Margaret his wife, did homage in the 38th Henry VIII.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 686.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 64.

V.—SCARBOROUGH.

Bishop Tanner says, “Here was a house of Black friars before 13th Edward I., said to be founded by Adam Say, knight, or by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.”

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.

VI.—YARM.

According to bishop Tanner, there was a house of Black friars in Yarm, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus, the second, *ante* A. D. 1271. Miles Wilcock, the last prior, surrendered the house with five friars and six novices in December, A. D. 1539.

The Hiltons appear to have been the first patrons of this house, afterwards the Meynells. A mansion, belonging to this latter family, has been built upon the site of the house, which is distinguished by the name of the Friarage.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 686.—*Ord's Cleveland*, 514.

VII.—YORK.

Early in the reign of Henry III., a convent of Dominican monks settled in York, not far from Micklegate, and in Rymer's *Fœdera* the house is called Les Tofts, but Leland states that it was called the Convent of the Holy Trinity. According to Tanner, it was founded by Bryan Stapleton, Esq., and was surrendered, by the prior, six brethren, and four novices, to the king in 1539.

The site was granted, 38th Henry VIII., to William Blytheman.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1496.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 684.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 867.

Franciscan Friaries.

I.—BEVERLEY.

In the year 1297, William Lyketon, and Henry Wighton, gave some ground near the chapel of St. Helen, in Beverley, to the Franciscan friars, whereon to build a house, which, afterwards falling to decay, the friars removed to another

place, given to them by Sir John Hotham, knight, of Scarborough, in the time of Edward IV.

In 32nd Henry VIII., the house was granted to Thomas Culpeper.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1544.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 688.

II.—DONCASTER.

In Doncaster, previous to the year 1315, there was a house of Grey friars situated at the north end of the bridge, called the Friars Bridge. Its site was given, in the 36th Henry VIII., to William Gifford and Michael Wildbore.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1544.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

III.—PONTEFRACT.

Leland mentions a house of Grey friars here.

Itinerary, vol. v. 101.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1544.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

IV.—RICHMOND.

This house was founded, A. D. 1258, by Ralph Fitz Ralph, (a) Lord of Middleham, and was surrendered by Robert Sanderson, the warden, and fourteen brethren, on the 19th January, 1538; it was afterwards granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Banastyr and William Metcalf.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1544;—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 423.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 685.

V.—SCARBOROUGH.

About the year 1240, the Franciscans began a house in the town, which was enlarged by the charity of king Edward and Roger Molendinarius.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1545.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 684.—*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 877.

(*) Ralph Fitz Ralph was great great grandson of Ribald, a younger brother of Alan Niger, earl of Brittany and Richmond. He died, 54th Henry III., without male issue, and his estates came, through his daughters, to the families of Nevill and Tashall.—*Dugdale's Bar.* vol. i. 52.

VI.—YORK.

Near the castle of York was the house of Grey friars, founded as it is said, in the time of Henry II., by the king, and the city of York. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, was a great benefactor to it.

William Vavasour, the last warden, with fifteen friars, and five novices, surrendered this house, 30th Henry VIII., and the site was granted, four years afterwards, to Leonard Beckwith.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1545.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 685.—*Torres' M.S.* 873.

 Trinitarian or Robertine Friary.

I.—KNARESBOROUGH.

A chapel, or hermitage, was established at Knaresborough, by Robert Flower, son of Robert Flower, who was twice mayor of York. He forsook the lands and goods of his father, to whom he was heir, and became, for a little while, a monk at Morpeth, but, afterwards, a hermit among the rocks by the river Nidd; many resorted to him, on opinion of his sanctity, whereupon he instituted a company of friars of this order, and was afterwards styled "St. Robert of Knaresborough."

Ivo, hermit of the Holy Cross at Knaresborough, had given to him, by king John, forty acres of land in Swinesco; and, in the reign of Henry III., Richard, king of the Romans, settled the convent here. The endowment is dated A. D. 1256.

At the dissolution, the revenues were valued at £35. 10s. 11d. per annum; and, in the 7th Edward VI., Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, had the site granted to him.

Valor Ecc. vol. v. 254.—*Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. 1565.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 681.

Carmelite Friaries.

I.—BOLTON.

There was a house of Carmelites at Bolton, founded, either, by the earl of Albermarle, or, by Lord Gray of Codnor.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

II.—DONCASTER.

Leland says, "There was a right goodly house of White friars in the middle of the town, now defaced."

In 1539, the prior of Doncaster was hanged for treason.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.

III.—FARNDALE.

The lord Wake gave these friars, 21st Edward III., one toft and ten acres of land in Blakeshawe Moor, in Farndale, for building an oratory and habitation. They seem to have previously attempted to settle in York.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1587.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.

IV.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

This house stood near Beverley gate, and was founded, according to Speed, by king Edward I., Sir Robert Oughtred, and Richard de la Pole; but Leland ascribes the foundation to the Percies. In the 32nd Henry VIII., John Thurscroft did homage for the site, which was granted, 28th July, in that year, to John Heneage.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.

V.—NORTHALLERTON.

Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and thought to have been founded by king Edward III., and Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham.

Walter Kellaw, provincial of the Carmelites, was buried here, A. D. 1367. The house was surrendered, 28th December, 1539, by the warden and nine brethren.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 693.

VI.—PONTEFRACT.

Edmund Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who died about A. D. 1257, is stated to have been the founder of the friary here.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 685.

VII.—RICHMOND.

The only account of any Carmelite house at this place is that given by Tanner, who says, "On the Patent Rolls, 15th Elizabeth, is a grant of the house of White friars here to Thomas Wray and Nicholas Medcalf."

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.

VIII.—SCARBOROUGH.

A house of Carmelite friars is said to have been founded here by king Edward II., A. D. 1319, and, in the chapter house in Westminster, an inventory of the goods is extant.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1581.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 690.—*Torres' M.S. North Riding*, 878.

IX.—SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS.

"Here," says bishop Tanner, "seems to have been a house of White friars, in the time of Edward I."

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1582.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 688.

X.—YORK.

A convent of Carmelites was fixed in York, not far from Layèrthorpe, by lord Vesci and lord Percy, A. D. 1255.

In the year 1304, a Commission issued to dedicate the church-yard in that place where the friars then inhabited, within the parish of St. Saviour, and an indulgence of twenty days relaxation of penance, was granted to all such who, out of devotion, should visit this conventual church, and offer on the great altar of St. Mary, on Tuesday, 3 non. October, for the sustentation of lights and ornaments. Upon the suppression, the house was granted, 35th Henry VIII. to Ambrose Beckwith.

Mon. Ang. vol vi 1582.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 685 —*Torres' M.S. York*, 698.

Crossed, or Crouched Friaries.

I.—KILDALE.

In the park of Sir Arnald de Percy, within the parish of Kildale, the friars of this Order, about A. D. 1312, began to build an oratory and other offices, but were interdicted by archbishop Grenefield, until it should be made to appear that this sort of mendicants was allowed by the pope.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1587.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 689.

II.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,

Founded at the east end of Trinity church, by Geoffrey de Hotham, about the year 1317.

On 2 kal. September, A. D. 1328, the archbishop issued a Commission, to dedicate this conventual church, with the cemetery, and also the great altar of the church.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1603.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 690 —*Torres' M.S. East Riding*, 1035.

III.—YORK.

The friars of the Holy Cross began to settle in this city in the beginning of the reign of Edward II., but were discountenanced by the archbishop, because they were not of the four Orders of mendicants allowed by the pope.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1587.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 691.

Austin Friaries.

I.—NORTHALLERTON.

William de Alverton (^a) gave the Austin friars eight acres of Land in this town, to build them a church and habitation thereon, 14th Edward III.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1603.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 692.

II.—TICKHILL,

Founded either by John Clarell or Richard Wallis. Many members of the families of the Fitzwilliams and Clarells were buried in this friary.

Thomas Reeve and George Cotton had the site granted to them in the 1st year of queen Mary.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1606.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.

(^a) Probably the same William de Alverton who was a benefactor to Kirkstal.

III.—YORK.

Founded on the banks of the Ouse, near to the bridge, by lord Scrope, as early as the year 1278; and surrendered by the prior, nine friars, and four novices, in November, A. D. 1539.

The site was granted, in the 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, to Thomas Rawson and Christiana, his wife.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1603.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 687.—*Torres' M.S. York*, 677.

Monasteries Destroyed before the Reformation.

I.—CALCARIA. (a)

This is supposed to have been either Tadcaster, Newton Kyme, or Aberford, at one of which places there was a monastery, *circa* A. D. 655, over which St. Hilda presided, or, according to Leland, St. Bega.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 632.—*Burton's Mon. Ebor.* 85.

II.—CREYKE.

Egfrid, king of Northumberland, gave this town, A. D. 685, with all the land three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert, who therein founded a monastery, which was in being two hundred years after, but there is no record as to the time when it was destroyed.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 634.

(*) Other wise Caclacester.

III.—ELMETE.

Somewhere in the wood of Elmete, probably at Barwick in Elmete, there was a monastery, which, A. D. 730, was under the government of abbot Thrydwulf.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 636.

IV.—GALMANHO.

Siward, earl of Northumberland, is said to have built a monastery here, in, or near to, York, in which he was buried, A. D. 1055.—*Vid.* St. Mary's, York, page 36.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 637.

V.—GILLING, (a) NEAR RICHMOND.

Queen Eanfleda built, at this place, where king Oswin was murdered, a monastery, *ante* A. D. 659, the abbot of which was made bishop of the Mercians. It was destroyed by the Danish chiefs, Inguar and Hubba, A. D. 879.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 633.

VI.—RICHMOND.

In the pipe roll, 18th Henry II., mention is made of the nuns of Richmond, and whose house, Mr. Gale says, was situated at the west end of the Grey friary.

Mon. Ang. vol. vi. 1626.—*Tanner's Notitia*, 672.

(* Ingetlingum, Gethlinge, or Geding.

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